FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 MAY 1983

Lebanon-Syria

Contacts — Lebanon expects to resume contacts with Syria soon, according to Beirut radio. During a meeting to assess the problems of and prepare for the "post-signing stage," Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan discussed issues that will be debated with Syria when negotiations begin, the radio said. Unlike the talks with Israel, which focused only on troop withdrawals, those with Syria will concentrate on strengthening relations and cooperation in various areas. Although Syria continues to oppose the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, "well-informed sources" in Damascus doubt it will take measures against the Lebanese Government, another Beirut radio report said, adding that Syria prefers to keep channels of contact open while letting the world speculate about its future plans. The canceling of the press conference at which Syria was expected to announce sanctions against Lebanon without any explanation indicates that the Syrian campaign against the Lebanese-Israeli accord is beginning to abate, according to the radio's sources.

Radio Monte Carlo reported from Damascus that no contacts have taken place between Syria and Lebanon since the signing of the accord and quoted Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as saying that there is "nothing to be discussed" except ways to prevent the agreement from being implemented. Meanwhile, a special envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will deliver messages from the president to heads of "fraternal" Arab countries this weekend, Damascus radio reported.

Military Situation — Syria deployed "new sophisticated weapons" and troops in Al-Biqa' on 18 May, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The military preparations in the area now exceed those made prior to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the radio said. Meanwhile, Druze Leader Amir Faysal Arslan affirmed his support for President al-Jumayyil's government and called for the deployment of the Lebanese Army without any conditions or restrictions in Druze-inhabited areas, Voice of Lebanon radio said.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

Both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait pledged support for Syria if war erupts between Syria and Israel. An article in the 17 May Jidda daily *'Ukaz* affirmed that there should be "no doubt" that Saudi Arabia will "fully support" Syria or any other Arab country subjected to aggression. Subsequently, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim stated that his country will offer all aid it can to Syria in the event of war, QNA reported. Meanwhile, Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received presidential envoy Philip Habib, who arrived in the Kingdom within the framework of his current Middle East tour, according to SPA.

GCC Meeting

The GCC Ministerial Council, in a resolution issued after its meeting in Riyadh, acknowledged the "free will expressed by Lebanon through its constitutional institutions, which deserve the respect of the GCC states." The resolution, carried by SPA, stressed the Council's "eagerness" to see the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Arab solidarity, and an end disputes among "brothers," especially during this "sensitive" period.

PLO

The mutiny against PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Al-Biqa' has been contained without bloodshed and matters have returned to normal, according to "leading" Palestinian sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo. The dissidents' aim was to carry out "reformatory action" to apply democracy and dialogue without resorting to arms, dissident leader Abu Musa told Beirut's *As-Safir*, according to another radio report. In a lengthy interview with the Amman daily *Ar-Ra'y*, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir confirmed that no clashes had taken place among the Palestinian forces and praised the wisdom and patience of the Fatah command in dealing with the mutiny.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces shelling Iraqi oil installations in the port of Al-Faw hit and set ablaze several oil tanks, killing or wounding "countless" Iraqis, Tehran radio reported. Meanwhile, the commander of the Iraqi Navy claimed that among the eight Iranian "naval targets" his forces destroyed in the past 20 days were two warships,"among the best" Iranian Navy vessels, INA said.

Iran

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the "rumor" spread by CBS Television of Iranian involvement in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut illustrates the "imperialist" mass media's "continued plot" against the Islamic Republic and its attempts to mislead world public opinion, Tehran radio reported.

YAR

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has been renominated for another presidential term following his resignation at the end of his current term, according to an announcement cited by WAKH.

Libya

If the United States puts Libya in a difficult economic situation, Libya could be forced to find other sources of income and become "a major tourist nation," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in an interview with the Stockholm paper *Dagens Nyheter*.

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Reportage on Discord, 'Mutiny' Within Fatah

Radio Talk Denies Discord

JN192100 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 May 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] [Words indistinct] that are linked to Zionist and U.S. departments, as well as other agent newspapers that are propagating and rejoicing about a rift or mutiny within the Fatah movement. These sides ignore the U.S.-Zionist collusion in the Arab region and the threats of imposing capitulation on it, particularly after the signing of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement.

These sides receive the backing of the Libyan regime, which has been disseminating threats against Israel while actually implementing them in Chad or in Sudan. We say that, with the backing of this regime, certain sides are trying to carry out comical attempts to feed the alleged mutiny within the Fatah movement and to instruct its elements to support one of the parties to this alleged mutiny.

However, these suspect newspapers, the media organs that followed in their footsteps, and all the related factions, which are parasites on the struggle of our Palestinian people and which are backed by the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, are completely ignorant of the revolutionary nobility of the Fatah cadres, members and leadership, who are sincerely committed to the independent national Palestinian decision and who are absolutely affiliated to this movement, which cannot accept division and discord. Division and discord can only be advocated by agents and traitors and by those who were ejected by the movement because their activities in the movement and in the struggle deviated from the movement's traditions of struggle and comradeship.

O our people in the occupied homeland, our democratic traditions in the Fatah movement and in the entire Palestinian arena make it incumbent upon us to discuss any decision adopted by our leadership because this leadership, as Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said, is not leading a herd. Based on this democracy, which we overuse at times, we, the cadres, individuals and leaders, may object to some decisions. However, this is done within the permissible framework, through the organizational channels and in the Palestinian arena in order to complete, enrich and implement the decision by discussion.

O our kinfolk, we realize that the buds and cubs of the Palestinian revolution have held discussions with Abu 'Ammar and other leaders, who listen to them and to everyone in the Palestinian arena and who answer all those who are convinced of the soundness of the opinion, which takes into consideration all remarks made by the leaders, cadres, individuals, cubs and buds, and on many occasions people outside the movement.

What took place in the Al-Biqa' recently was an inappropriate endeavor carried out by some brothers, whose military abilities, their leaderships in all the positions inside the movement and their commitment, particularly during the siege of Beirut, are a source of pride to all of us in the Fatah movement and in the Palestinian arena at large. The issue was tackled within a defined and limited framework, and was concluded through the wisdom of Brother Abu 'Ammar; Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief; Abu al-Mu'tasim [Ahmad 'Afanah]; Abu Musa as well as other leaders of the various military formations.

Finally, our kinfolk in the occupied homeland, we assure you that your movement, the Fatah movement, your revolution is very well. There is absolutely no truth in the rumors propagated by the suspect newspapers and media organs that are backed by the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, which did not fire a single bullet at the Zionist enemy, and which only succeeded in making hollow threats and in adopting parastic verbal positions. Fatah is the leader of the march, Fatah refuses to be divided in two, Fatah has always transcended its wounds because it has great aims, leaders, cadres and individuals.

Abu Musa Notes Differences

JN191303 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Regarding the reported differences among the Fatah movement's ranks, Abu Musa, a prominent member of the group objecting to the Fatah leadership announced that his group does not aim at splitting Fatah or forming a dissident movement.

In an interview published by the Lebanese newspaper *As-Safir* today, Abu Musa said that his group, which consists of Fatah elements and which constitutes the conscience of this organization, as he put it, only aims at carrying out reformatory action to apply democracy and dialogue without resorting to arms in settling differences. Abu Musa called for a general Fatah conference to discuss outstanding problems in a democratic way.

Unofficial reports say that the differences are due to a recent decision adopted by the Fatah leadership. According to this decision Al-Haj Isma'il, who used to command the joint forces in southern Lebanon prior to the Israeli invasion, was appointed commander of the Palestinian fighthers in northern Lebanon; Abu al-Mu'tasim [Ahmad 'Afanah] replaced Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] as commander of the Palestinian forces in Lebanon; and Abu Hatim was appointed commander of the Palestinian fighters in Al-Biqa'. It seems that these changes were rejected by the opposition group to which Abu Musa and five other Fatah leaders headed by Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], who has recently been deposed from the Fatah Central Committee, belong.

Fatah Official Discusses Mutiny

GF190906 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 17 May 83 p 3

[Hakimah Shahin report]

[Text] Salim az-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that the movement's military and political cadres in Damascus and Lebanon and the military leaders in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, have emphasized the importance of the movement's unity and the need to consider this above all differences and things.

Az-Za'nun was speaking at a noon press conference yesterday a few hours after his arrival in Kuwait from Damascus, where he attended the meetings of the movement's Central Committee and cadres, during which the recent events inside the movement were discussed and debated. He gave his press conference before departing for Baghdad to attend the Arab Parliamentary Union meetings.

He said: The policy of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the revolution armed forces, stresses the need to hold a dialogue with the brother opponents, although few in number, in every democratic way, and the keeness to return them to the revolution's ranks and for them to continue as comrades-in-arms. The movement, he added, rejects anything to be recorded in its history as undermining its unity, which it has been preserved for over 25 years.

'Awni Battash, director of the PLO office in Kuwait, began the press conference, saying: The rumors that the news agencies have circulated over past 5 days aimed at undermining Fatah. This movement, which fired the first bullet in 1965 to regain Palestine, will remain committed to its clear political line with all possible means because we are from the masses and we will not pay any attention to the attempts to harm this movement.

Then Abu al-Adib spoke. He said: The Kuwaiti press is the honest spokesman because it is the first press in the Arab homeland to defend the Palestinian revolution. On behalf of the Fatah Central Committee, I call on this press, in the current events, to support the revolution, which has successfully foiled all attempts at military liquidation by the Zionist enemy, led by Sharon. I say this because 90 percent of the exaggerated reports that have been published about Fatah are not true. I would like to affirm that Fatah, which is now entering its 18th year, did not split, neither in its early stages in 1965 nor during the following 18 years. All its members, among whom some differences might arise — like differences among members of the same family — are committed to its national unity. Their policy is to fall in line with the group and that the minority has to adhere to the majority's view. The most any struggler in this movement can do is to stand aloof a little if he sees that things are in confusion. What happened 1 week ago was a small incident in which some of our brother officers, led by Abu Musa — of whom we are proud as a struggler — were displeased with some decisions. It seems that they wrongly avoided the normal channels for expressing displeasure in the movement: expressing one's opinion in front of the movement, represented in the Military Council first and then the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council. They assumed control over only two battalions from the group of the Yarmuk forces battalions. When the personnel in these two battalions began to understand that orders issued to them were alien and did not win the military general command's approval, they began to leave, individually and in groups, the positions of the two battalions and joined the legitimate military command.

I can say that 160 soldiers and officers refused to stay in the positions of these first two battalions and that not more than 42 remained. All the other battalions scattered all over Al-Biqa' refused this undisciplined behavior and nothing wrong took place in them.

Fatah's leadership immediately dealt with the situation that I have mentioned through democratic dialogue with Brother Abu Musa and his colleagues because we prefer one thousand times to take a long time in treating the situation rather than to suffer a clash or shed one drop of blood.

Hence, the committee that was formed from military and civil cadres and that met with Brother Abu Musa and his colleagues in their battalion positions, returned to inform the Central Committee of positive things and affirmations by Brother Abu Musa that he did not intend a split and that he accepts the legitimate leadership of the Central Committee. In return, the committee told him that the method that was adopted was not the proper one and that the movement is open to any constructive criticism. We concluded the Central Committee meetings with more confidence that the issue will come to an end, that the duty of all conscious cadres is to explain the matter as it was and not to exaggerate things, and that at this stage we are in need of closing ranks to face the Israeli troop concentrations that are aimed at the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese national forces.

Abu al-Adib continued: Perhaps some circulars were issued that included political demands and reasons justifying this action that took place in Al-Biqa'. However, it was ascertained that those who issued these circulars meant to exploit the situation and to turn the incident into a political issue on which there is no unanimity, as there was at the Fes Arab summit. We also found that the brothers in the first and second battalions did not approve of this attempt to exploit the situation.

A meeting took place the day before yesterday that included all the political and military cadres representing Fatah in Lebanon and Damascus and also the military leaders in the north, in Tripoli. Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke during the meeting and there was unanimity on the need for unity in the movement and for making it rise above all things. The brother commander in chief's policy is that we must hold a dialogue with the brothers, although few in number, in every democratic way, that we are keen for their return and to continue as comrades-in-arms in Fatah's ranks and that we refuse anything to be recorded in the history of this movement that will undermine the unity that it has preserved.

In reply to a question on the leaders' stand and whether there is any interference by Arab regimes, Abu al-Adib said: With the exception of one faction, all factions expressed solidarity with Fatah and told the brothers who adopted a contrary view that Fatah is the mainstream in the Palestinian scene and that anything harming it will harm the entire Palestinian revolution. We record a distinguished stand by the Popular Front [for the Liberation of Palestine] in this regard, and there are no indications that there will be interference with the Palestinian decision as a result of these incidents.

Brother Abu al-Adib noted that the decision that caused the displeasure was the transfers that took place recently. He said: Any transfers issued will find some who will agree and others who will disagree. This is natural in all matters, both administrative or civil. We are not against any one questioning the soundness of these transfers, but this opposition should be made through sound means. We have to say that when the Fatah

Revolutionary Council met in Aden on the revolution's anniversary, Brother Abu Musa talked for 30 minutes and we accepted his speech and we listed it in the meeting'sagenda.

Abu al-Adib said: The opposition came about because of transfers in the positions of commanders. As for political demands, there are not any. As I have said, the circulars that were issued were not from the military.

'Mutiny' Reportedly Nearing End

PM182334 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 18 May pp 1,2

[*Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* report:"Mutiny Nearing Its End; Palestinian Source: Bid to Divide Fatah Fails"]

[Excerpt] London — *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* learned from Palestinian official sources yesterday that the mutiny staged by some Fatah movement officers in Al-Biqa' last week is nearing its end and that a number of those who participated in it have returned to Fatah's legitimate ranks. Only a small number of the participants, estimated at 25 persons, have remained outside the ranks. A leading Palestinian official stressed that "it can now be said that the bid to divide the Fatah movement has failed utterly."

The sources said that the Palestinian command was anxious to deal with the situation with reason and prudence and did not resort to violence to put down the mutiny out of its appreciation of the present circumstances and the Israeli threats to launch an aggression against the Palestinian resistance. This is in addition to the command's desire to maintain the custom on which Fatah is based, particularly since the movement has never before faced such a crisis.

It was learned that the mutineers are still holding out in an area adjacent to the cease-fire lines with Israel in Nita and Ta'lbaya. They are led by Colonel Abu Musa, deputy chief of operations room, who was relieved of his post. He is supported by Qadri (Samih Kurayk); Abu Salih (Nimr Salih), who was expelled from Fatah; Ziyad as-Saghir; Abu 'Ali Busaysu; and Abu Akram.

A number of the cadres who had earlier supported the mutiny have declared that they are abandoning their stand and returning to Fatah's legitimate ranks.

Fatah Official Joins Opposition

JN200614 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0515 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Wasif 'Urayqat, alias Abu Ra'd, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and commander of the Sa'd Sayil forces, has announced that he and his forces have joined Colonel Abu Musa, one of the opposition movement members within Fatah.

In a press conference yesterday in a Syrian area, Abu Ra'd added that his forces, which consist of several hundred fighters, will take up positions in Al-Biqa' to confront the Israeli forces. He pointed out that he sent a cable to Yasir 'Arafat informing him of his decision.

As-Sartwawi's Aide Implicated in Assassination

WA191932 Lisbon O Jornal in Portuguese 13 May 83 p 48

[Excerpts] Sources connected with the murder at the Montechoro Hotel (Algarve region) told *O Jornal* that the brain of the operation that led to the situation of 'Isam as-Sartawi may be his private secretary, Anwar 'Isah, who only became a member of Yasir 'Arafat's PLO 1 year ago.

Wounded "on purpose" in the legs by the first shot, as-Sartawi's secretary was allegedly closely connected with French secret services, according to a source close to the judicial police. Besides, the first thing he inquired about upon entering the hospital was if the Portuguese police were "soft," (that is, whether physical violence is used during interrogations).

A PLO official who arrived from Paris (PLO services directed by this individual have not left our country) finally confirmed that Portugal indeed was considered "soft." This same classification would also include Austria and Belgium, countries where Abu Nidal — who has repeatedly claimed responsibility for the Montechore murder — is quite active.

Forged Passport

The slain Palestinian leader had entered Portugal with a forged passport. However, after his assassination, two passports were found in his possession. The one bearing the name of As-Sartawi, which had two visas on it, was not even signed. The passports were issued in Senegal and Tunisia. Five credit cards were also found on him in his real name, as well as 32 travelers checks.

As-Sartawi entered Portugal clandestinely. He attempted to stay in Montechoro but met with a refusal. His name did not figure on the list of the participants at the meetings of the Socialist International. He then found lodgings at the Hotel da Balaia, 2.5 kilometers from the Montechoro Hotel. A car picked him up daily at his hotel, always at the same time. According to information obtained by *O Jornal*, it was much easier and more discreet to kill him at the Hotel da Balaia if the assassin did not wish to attribute a purely political motive to the death of As-Sartawi, whose execution, planned for Paris, had been abandoned, preference being given to the Algarve.

Uncertain Security

Security at the Montechoro Hotel was under a German Social Democrat, who was accompanied by a pretty woman. This German was only informed on 14 March that he had to take care of security arrangements at the Montechoro. Additionally, he knew only 1 week in advance that As-Sartawi (who, it should be repeated, entered Portugal clandestinely) would be the PLO representative at the congress. He was especially surprised that the wounded secretary wore on his lapel a badge unlike the one used by congress participants and by As-Sartawi himself.

Israeli Visa

Presumed assassin Yusef 'Awad kept completely silent for 20 days after his arrest at the Fenix Hotel. He holds a Moroccan passport, speaks English very well, and he also speaks a little French as well. At any rate, it is strange that one of the visas on his passport is Israeli.

Later, following the communique issued by Abu Nidal's organization, the presumed assassin, who had left the Algarve region in a cab, appeared in Lisbon with neither glasses nor moustache. He initially claimed that he alone was responsible for the death of the PLO leader. Some days later, during a press conference by Abu Nidal's radical organization, it was stated that the commandos who conducted the Montechoro operation had already left Portugal.

It can be said that As-Sartawi's secretary, who is considered, both by PLO services and by Portuguese police, as the principal suspect in the planning of the operation, left the country on board a Moroccan military plane and was not even confronted with the main suspect since, in his own words, he did not see the person who shot him (in the legs, so as not to kill him) and As-Sartawi.

Portuguese investigators reportedly believe that As-Sartawi's secretary, a key figure in the plot, may have already been eliminated.

Monte Carlo Cites 'Arafat's Damascus Statements
JN191818 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 May 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat today warned again of a new offensive to be launched by Israel, in accordance with a U.S. decision, against the PLO and Syria to create new realities on the ground.

At a meeting held in his office in Damascus this morning attended by the Fatah leaders and cadres in Syria, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presented a comprehensive review of the developments in the political and military situation. He dealt in detail with the U.S. role and the mounting U.S. threats against the PLO and Syria in light of the military buildup and concentrations made by the U.S.-Israeli axis.

WAFA cited Abu 'Ammar as having said that there will be no peace, estability, security, or solutions in the region by neglecting the inalienable and national rights of the Palestinian people. He added that the just peace in the region will not be a U.S.-sponsored peace.

Touching on the developments in the Lebanese arena, 'Arafat affirmed that what had taken place in Lebanon is a result of the U.S.-Israeli plotting to enable the dictatorial fascist party, as he put it, to tamper with the fate of the country and turn Leabnon into a U.S. military, political and security base.

Abu 'Ammar reiterated the PLO's commitments toward what he described as comrades-in-arms in the joint forces. Abu 'Ammar spent last night in the Al-Biqa' region. It was his fifth inspection of the Palestinian forces. I also learned that Abu 'Ammar made a sixth inspection visit to Al-Biqa' today.

Leading Palestinian sources told our radio today that the mutiny against Abu 'Ammar that erupted in a Palestinian unit in Al-Biqa' 10 days ago has been contained without any bloodshed and that the situation has returned to normal. The perpetrator of the mutiny has left his position and returned to Damascus.

DFLP's Hawatimah Urges Arabs To Boycott Lebanon
JN191352 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1310 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], said in press statements, that he expects a military and political conflagration in light of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He said the impending war in the Middle East will have various forms, particularly a U.S.-Israeli war against the Syrian, Palestinian, and Lebanese nationalist forces in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. The fire of this war, Hawatimah added, will extend deep inside Syrian territory.

Hawatimah expects the evolution of the anti-agreement stand will enormously affect the position of the Arab countries, which, according to Hawatimah, should adopt a series of boycotts against the Lebanese Government as part of intesifying the resistance to the Israeli occupation in Lebanon.

PLO's Khalil Al-Wazir Warns Of Syria-Israel War
GF200656 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0605 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Paris, 20 May (WAKH) — A senior Palestinian official has warned against war next summer between Syria and the PLO on one side and Israel on the other in al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon, which would also involve Jordan.

In a statement to the Paris-based newspaper *Kull al-'Arab* to be published next Monday, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, said: Israel treats its problems with war once in every 10 years at least and it has accustomed us to its dealing a protective blow whenever it finds that one Arab country has assimilated advanced weapons.

The Palestinian official expected a "hot summer". I do not rule out Jordan's involvement in the next war and this possibility is based on serious facts, not mere speculation, he said. Abu Jihad speculated that the next war would be limited and would lead to (?Syrian-Israeli) negotiations that would (?reverse things) through the Reagan plan or any other plan in view of the result of this war.

The Palestinian official disclosed information indicating that the American CIA officer Ames, who was the director of the coordination branch in the Middle East and (?Asia), who was killed in

the explosion of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was one of those who understood the Palestinian cause, noting that the explosion was probably designed against him in particular.

Abu Jihad held the Israeli intelligence, Mossad, responsible for the explosion of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and said: Israel wanted to tell the Americans a few days before Shultz' visit that there was a kind of insecurity in Lebanon and that there was nobody to fill this security vaccuum except the Israeli forces. Thus it would put a wedge between those who are known as Arab radicals and the Americans (?by saying) that the perpetrators were either from the Palestinian resistance, Syria or from leftist organizations.

Leaves Jordan for Damascus

JN201038 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 20 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Amman, *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces left yesterday evening for Damascus after holding a series of meetings in Amman and visiting Occupied Territories Minister Hasan Ibrahim in his office. He also met at the PLO office with the PNC members residing in Jordan and with the employees of the PLO departments in Amman. The meeting dealt with the current political situation in light of the Lebaense-Israeli agreement and its Palestinian and Arab dimensions.

During the meeting Al-Wazir talked about Fatah's internal situation and stressed the organizational unity of the movement and the Al-'Asifah forces' adherence to their political leadership. He added that the actions of a dissident group, which is backed by some Arab regimes, will not at all affect Fatah's internal situation.

'Arafat Receives Message From Cuba's Castro

GF191816 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar,PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander general of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received an official invitation from Cuban President Fidel Castro to visit Cuba. The invitation was made by the Cuban ambassador in Damascus who delivered a written message from President Castro to Brother Abu 'Ammar. A responsible Palestinian source said that the Cuban president's message to Brother 'Arafat deals with the current developments in the region, relations between the PLO and Cuba, and the means to improve them.

Palestinian Dedication to Peace Reiterated

NC191031 Cairo Palestine Radio in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 May 83

["Palestinian Popular Talk," by Mazin ash-Shawwa]

[Text] The U.S. State Department official spokesman has commented on the statements of Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO executive committee, on the need for a new war to change the balance in the Middle East. The spokesman has announced that the United States supports the path of peace, and believes that there is no way to solve the conflict in the Middle East other than by negotiations.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has granted an interview to the "Good Morning America" news program broadcast by the ABC television. Weinberger has stated that the danger of war still exists, and will continue to exist in the Middle East area so long as all the foreign forces have not withdrawn from Lebanon.

We estimate that it has become somewhat repetitious, perhaps tedious or foolish talk, for us to say and reiterate that all the segments of our Palestinian people, of all inclinations, all our people's masses and factions, and all their leaderships and commands are peace-loving people who aspire to peace, who advocate peace, and who work for peace.

We think that our people rank among the first in the world who honestly want to live in peace and security. Mistaken are those who think ill of our people and who believe that we are opposed to peace. The propaganda hostile to our people has succeeded for some time in distorting our image — one way or the other — or in projecting an other image than our own. However, the calamities and the ordeals that have befallen our peaceful people will definitely convince the whole world that our people are the most entitled in the world to enjoy security and peace.

We think that our people have proved in practical terms, on numerous occasions, their serious desire to work to achieve peace. Furthermore, the Palestinian leadership [al-qiyadah al-filistiniyah] has emphasized on many occasions its readiness to effect constructive cooperation and to help establish peace based on righteousness, justice, and equity.

We also believe that the picture is now clear to the world.

We also believe that the Palestinian man has shown his reality, his originality, his authenticity, his civilization, his humanitarianism, his nobleness, and his bountifulness.

Therefore, the Palestinian human being is not — as they have portrayed him — a terrorist, a vampire, and a saboteur. The Palestinian human being is, however, peaceful. He is a builder and he is civilized. Violence is not his nature. Murder conflicts with his values. Sabotage runs counter to his honesty and to his character.

We have always been forced to use violence. We have not opted for war. In all instances, however, war has been imposed on us. When it comes to negotiations, it is illogical for us to reject negotiations if they achieve our aspirations and if they restore our rights. Some of our proverbs and sayings say in effect that we do not unravel a knot with our teeth that we can undo with our fingers. If, through negotiations, we can accede to our full legitimate rights, if negotiations lead to a just and comprehensive solution in the area, if negotiations enable us to return to our homeland [tumakkinana min al-'awdah], to determine our own fate, and to set up our independent state on our Palestinian land,

and if negotiations return to us our Jerusalem, our Al-Aqsa mosque and our Dome of the Rock, then it would be sheer stupidity for us to reject negotiations.

However, the truth must be said. The word negotiations is abtract, unclear and unspecific. If the matter is to be cleared, it is imperative that the word negotiations be coupled with the basis on which these negotiations are to be held. For instance, if it is said that the Palestinian people — through their leadership — are called upon to enter into negotiations to achieve a peaceful and just settlement based on the UN resolutions that guarantee to the Palestinian people their right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate, and to establish their independent state, then there cannot be even the slightest doubt that the Palestinian leadership would not show hesitation — even for one moment.

The Palestinian leadership, however, has announced its adherence to all the UN resolutions, but the Israeli administration [al-idarah al-isra'iliyah] has disregarded these resolutions. The Palestinian leadership has announced its readiness to cooperate in the establishment of a just peace, while the Israeli authorities have continued with their aggressive designs in expropriating land, building settlements, accommodating the Jews of the world, and practicing all the acts of murder, terrorism, and persecution against us. It is specifically these practices that hamper the negotiations — and the blame for this rests with the Israeli side.

We agree with Caspar Weinberger what the presence of the Israeli and foreign forces in Lebanon might cause war to erupt. The danger of war, however, does not vanish through the withdrawal of these forces only from Lebanon, but through a just, comprehensive, and final settlement of the Palestinian issue — the fulcrum of the conflict, the quintessence of the strife, and the core of the problem.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council Concludes Seventh Session

19 May Meetings

LD191342 Riyadh SPA in English 1238 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, May 19 SPA — Foreign ministers from the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) concluded their second session here today.

The ministers completed discussion of topics on the agenda including oil slick from the damaged Iranian Nowruz oil field beside reports presented by ministerial committees on developments in the Arab region.

They are expected to hold their final session here tonight.

Council Resolution

LD191852 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1705 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 19 May (SPA) — The GCC Ministerial Council ended the work of its regular seventh session this evening at the headquarters of the GCC General Secretariat in Riyadh.

The GCC Ministerial Council confirmed its eagerness to see the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon in order to maintain security, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and Arab adherence. This was announced in a press statement issued by the council at the end of the work of the seventh session held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Riyadh and which lasted for 2 days. Here is the text:

The GCC Ministerial Council at its seventh session held on 18 and 19 May 1983 reviewed and studied the events witnessed by Lebanon in recent years and the ordeals to which the people of Lebanon were exposed, and acknowledges the free will expressed by Lebanon through its constitutional institutions, which deserve the respect of the GCC states.

The council confirms its eagerness to see the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, in maintenance of Lebanon's safety, its sovereignty, independence, integrity, and its Arab adherence. From the premise that Lebanon's security is linked to that of the Arab nation and the unity of its fate, the council confirms its eagerness to see Lebanon adhere to the resolutions of the Arab nation aimed at not exposing its security and safety or the security and the safety of any Arab state to danger. From the premise of the eagerness to maintain Arab solidarity and to end disputes among the brothers, especially during this sensitive period which the Arab nation is experiencing, the relations existing between Syria and Lebanon require from them and from all the Arab states special care, through which increased Arab solidarity and cohesion of the Arab nation are achieved.

By expressing this attitude the council renews its appreciation of the steadfastness of Syria and Lebanon and their sacrifices in supporting the Palestinian people in their struggle to achieve their legitimate rights, self-determination, and the establishmentof an independent state on their own soil.

The council urges all the major powers, and particularly the United States, to play their role and make more efforts to enable the Palestinian people to recover their legitimate rights to return to their homeland and to self-determination on their own soil, which requires that they work for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, thus giving an impetus to the march toward the desired just and lasting peace in the region.

Press Conference

GF200800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 19 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign affairs minister, has said that during its session, the GCC council dealt with the outcome of the visit by the GCC envoys to Iran and Iraq.

In a press conference following the conclusion of the GCC Ministerial Council meetings in Riyadh, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said the GCC will continue its contacts with Iraq and Iran, particularly since it has felt a response to its continued good-will efforts.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said the GCC envoys observed a response by Iraq and Iran during their visits, which generally pertained to the oil slick in the Gulf and the (?political) problem. "Some issues have been agreed upon, while others have not," he said.

In reply to a question on the situation in Lebanon following the signing of the agreement, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said: The GCC is holding contacts with Syria and Lebanon and with all Arab countries because we are part of the Arab nation. The GCC is continuing its efforts to remove Arab differences. He expressed the GCC's admiration for Syrian and Lebanese steadfastness.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said that during its meetings, the GCC council reviewed all of the activities of the special ministerial committees during the past 3 months concerning economic, security, and defense issues and that the council expressed its great satisfaction with the results achieved during the past period. He noted that the council also reviewed the clauses of the unified economic agreement that have been so far implemented, and it was found that results are encouraging, that obstacles which were hindering this agreement have been removed, and that other economic measures will be implemented shortly.

The Bahraini foreign affairs minister said the council studied the resolutions by the ministers of labor and social affairs, and youth, and ministers in charge of civil aviation.

In his press conference, which was attended by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah, he affirmed that the GCC support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is one of the GCC's principles.

On whether the issue of Gulf military cooperation was discussed he said: The council discussed what has been achieved in the areas of coordination and cooperation among the armies of the six countries.

On the GCC mission's recent visit to Aden, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said the Ministerial Council listened to an initial report on this visit, which was assigned by the GCC to enhance cooperation with the two Yemens, and that another mission will leave for San'a' in a few days to enhance relations with the YAR. He noted that the GCC continues to support the two Yemens.

Concluding his press conference, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said the Ministerial Council will hold its eighth session at the headquarters of the GCC General Secretariat in Riyadh on 22 August.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meetings

GF191954 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1905 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Manama, 19 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to his country from Riyadh today after chairing the seventh session of the GCC Ministerial Council which concluded there earlier today.

The Bahraini foreign minister stated to WAKH upon his return that the Ministerial Council dealt during its meeting with what has been accomplished concerning coordination in defense, security, and economy among the GCC countries, and that the council expressed its satisfaction and appreciation for the progress made in the field of coordination.

He noted that the council endorsed, at the conclusion of its session, the recommendations made by the special committees in the fields of social affairs, labor, youth, aviation, joint staffs, and municipalities, which will improve the structure and bodies of the GCC and strengthen the good ties among its peoples.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak stressed the anxiousness of the GCC states to transform these concepts into tangible realities that promise a better future for every individual in the GCC countries. He also expressed his happiness for the spirit of brotherhood and the serious and sincere work that dominated the deliberations of the council's meetings.

French Deputy Defense Minister Concludes Visit

GF191150 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1133 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Manama, 19 May (WAKH) — Francois Ottein, French deputy minister of defense, and the delegation accompanying him, left Manama for home today after a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

During this visit, Ottein held talks with His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, on bilateral relations, particularly in the field of military cooperation between Bahrain and France.

KUWAIT

Country Will Back Syria in Israeli War

GF191054 Doha QNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 19 May (QNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim has affirmed that his country will not be hand tied in the event a war erupts between Syria and Israel and that it will offer all it can to defend the Arab homeland, since this war will not be a Syrian war, but a war of the Arab nation.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti press today, Shaykh Salim said the statements being made by officials in Syria and Israel and the buildups on the front indicate that there is a state of alertness and in view of this situation, a war will probably erupt.

Regarding the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the Kuwaiti minister said his country will issue its decision after an objective study of the agreement.

The Kuwaiti minister expressed the conviction that continued efforts by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and information minister, and Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of foreign affairs, to resolve the crisis of the oil spill from the Iranian oilfield of Nowruz are promising and revive hopes for reaching a settlement.

Arab Times Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policy

GF191127 Kuwait Arab Times in English 18 May 83 p 6

["Opinion" column by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Who Benefits From a Negative Atmosphere?"]

[Text] The first question is — is the Soviet Union ready to confront the United States over Syria? The answer is no, of course, for many reasons.

The second question is — is the U.S. ready to abandon the agreement it succeeded in forging between Lebanon and Israel? The answer is also no. A third question: Is Syria preferred by the U.S. over Israel and Lebanon? Naturally, no. Another question: Is Syrian military might stronger than Israeli's and Lebanon's? Of course not.

Another question: In the event of military confrontation, is the Soviet Union ready to aid Syria to the extent of American aid to Israel and Lebanon? Again the answer is no.

Another question: Are the Lebanese people as disunited as when Syrian forces entered Lebanon when it was ruled by more than one head? The answer is also no.

And the question which is most important: Are Arab countries against Lebanon and the agreement and siding with Syria? The answer is also no.

In such an atmosphere of negativism, who benefits? No one.

Even if Syria sees itself as more concerned with Arab causes than anyone else, it is still putting itself in a critical position. No one denies that Syria can utilise this opportunity to sort out some unsolved problems with the United States.

The problem with American policy is that it does not go into the details and implications. It pinpoints one strategic objective and works accordingly, even if this policy is unacceptable to others.

America's general policy is Lebanon is to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces, yet it is not ready to acknowledge that Syria seeks back the Golan Heights.

The Americans make no secret of the fact that Israeli security is of greater concern than the security of Arab lands, and is ready to confront Soviet forces if the situation demands.

We will commit a grave mistake if we oppose the will of the Lebanese people who have secured the approval of Arab countries and the support of an international big power. We will gain nothing from such a confrontation.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Philip Habib 19 May

LD192052 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2025 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Riyadh 19 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received this evening in his office in Ad-Dammam U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib who arrived in Dhahran earlier this evening for a visit to the Kingdom within the framework of his current Middle East tour.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom William Murphy.

Amir Sultan on Lebanon Accord, Weinberger Talks

PM191256 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 20 May 83 p 31

['Adil Malik report on interview with Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz "after meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in Paris": "We Are Neither for the Agreement Nor Against It"]

[Excerpts] Asked about the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's attitude toward the draft Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Amir Sultan clearly and unequivocally answered: The Kingdom is not for the agreement, nor is it against it. In any case it is for what the Lebanese decide for themselves.

Speaking as if defending the Lebanese negotiator facing Israel, he said:

Let the Lebanese put the agreement they have reached to the world and let them ask all the parties; let them tell all the parties: This is the most we have been able to achieve; do you have better alternatives?

Amir Sultan said that so far he has not seen the contents of the agreement. Throwing further light on the Kingdom's attitude, he said: What is important is to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory. The Kingdom does not side with the Muslims or with the Christians; it sides with Lebanon and the Lebanese.

[Question] What about the disagreement between Lebanon and Syria regarding the agreement and the withdrawal?

Amir Sultan reiterated what he said following his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand:

Syria entered Lebanon at the Lebanese authorities' request and will leave it at those authorities' request.

Refusing to be drawn into saying what he does not wish to say in the present circumstances, Amir Sultan talked about Lebanese-Syrian relations, saying:

Great Syria is aware of its responsibilities in Lebanon.

Question: But if the Syrian media's attack on Lebanon makes it necessary to have a mediator between them, will the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia be ready to play such a role?

Once again Amir Sultan spoke the language of the shrewd diplomat and politician. He said:

Lebanon and Syria are closer to each other than to any other party. I call for continued consultation between the two countries on all levels, even if this may necessitate a meeting between the Lebanese and Syrian presidents.

In the U.S.-Saudi part of Amir Sultan's visit to Paris we would point to the 3 and ½ hour meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the "breakfast" that lasted longer than anybody expected. After this meeting Weinberger was unusually silent, but he spoke in Washington and said what he did not say in Paris. He affirmed that he sensed during his talks with Amir Sultan that there is a definite Syrian desire to withdraw from Lebanon. For his part Amir Sultan praised the U.S. secretary of defense and said that the talks held with him covered aspects of cooperation between the United States and the Kingdom and strengthening military cooperation between the two countries.

Asked whether Weinberger requested on behalf of President Reagan that particular pressure be brought to bear on Syria by Saudi Arabia to make it change its attitude toward the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Amir Sultan answered in a firm tone:

We are not tools in the hands of anybody, of big state or a small state. The question of the Syrian presence in Lebanon is a matter

that concerns Lebanon and Syria. The matter began thus and should be solved thus.

Regarding his talks with the U.S. defense secretary on complications of the Lebanese crisis Amir Sultan said that Weinberger gave him his word of honor as a military man that he had no knowledge of the Israeli plan to invade Lebanon. He noted that the United States is exerting strong pressure to ensure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon without delay, but said that during the talks Weinberger denied that the United States could force Israel to withdraw from Lebanon immediately.

Regarding the general situation with regard to relations with the United States, Amir Sultan said:

Regardless of our differences with the present U.S. Administration, with whom we disagree on certain matters, we believe that it is the best U.S. Administration and somehow understands the Arab problems.

Kingdom To Continue Syrian-Lebanese Mediation

LD200904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0832 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 20 May (KUNA) — The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has undertaken to continue its contacts between Damascus and Beirut to overcome the present differences between them. This came in a statement made by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to the Kuwaiti *Al-Anba'* on the occasion of the meetings of the seventh session of the GCC Ministerial Council which concluded its business in Riyadh yesterday. The minister called on the Arab states to work toward solving Lebanese-Syrian differences.

Correction to Statement on 'Positive' U.S. Stand

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "'More Positive' U.S. Stand on Palestinians Urged," published in the 17 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page C 3:

Second paragraph should read: Since it declares its respect for the free will of the Lebanese people as manifested through their constitutional institutions and the exercise of their rights to regain their sovereignity and impose their authority over their entire land, Saudi Arabia wishes to stress its strong desire to affirm the need for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories with the full guarantee of Lebanon's independence, Arab character, security, and stabililty.... (rewording)

'Ukaz Affirms Saudi Support for Syria in Conflict

PM191336 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 17 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed article: "An Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] Many are the developments affecting all aspects of the Middle East question these days. Although there appears to be no reaction to these developments, there can be no doubt that the reaction process is taking place in a sober and careful way reflecting a desire to absorb the facts. The Arab leaders should be commended for that because the situation has never been more fraught with danger, and the expectation of an eruption has never been greater.

The Arabs hope that the clouds will disappear and, as usual, they hope that the dangerous knots will also disappear and give way to what we have agreed to call Arab unity of ranks and to an agreement of views regarding the available peace plans and solutions or regarding other new plans which may be dictated by changing developments.

Despite the usual tensions which occasionally burden inter-Arab relations, the general rule, with hardly any exception, is that matters always return to normal and that rapprochement and amity prevail. This is how it is between brothers.

The current fast breaking major developments are perhaps a reason for possible tension and emotional reaction, but signs of an easing of tension are beginning to appear in two ways. The first is that the results of these major developments are being handled with care and patience. The second can be seen in the recent statements by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in which, as reported by news agencies, he revealed that contacts have been held between Syria and Jordan, that certain matters have been discussed with King Husayn, and that Syria is waiting for some answers from Jordan. Citing Khaddam on Syrian-Jordanian relations, the agency quoted him as saying that he met with King Husayn twice within the framework of the Arab seven-member committee and that he discussed with his majesty all aspects of Syrian-Jordanian relations.

The most important part of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement is probably his affirmation that Syria will side with Jordan and honor its commitments toward Jordan if the latter is subjected to Israeli aggression.

An Israeli aggression against Jordan, or any other country, is a possibility which no Arab state concerned with the Middle East problem — and all Arab states are — should ignore. Whenever there is an Israeli aggression against any Arab country, fraternity becomes the dominant factor in Arab relations. This fact sometimes escapes some people. All marginal differences recede and a unified stand emerges with everyone rushing to the battlefield, united and with the sole aim of repulsing the aggression.

An Israeli aggression against Jordan is a possibility which cannot be ruled out because of the enemy's disregard for peace and its known method of doing everything possible to torpedo peace efforts. However, an Israeli aggression against Syria in particular is the more likely possibility at this stage.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has said: "Syria will exercise its legitimate right of self-defense. An Israeli aggression against the Syrian forces in Lebanon will be no picnic for the Israeli forces." There can be no doubt that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and all the Arab states, including Jordan, will side with and fully support sister Syria. As 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: "If Syria asks the Kingdom of Saudi Arabic to go to its aid (militarily) in the event of aggression against it, the Kingdom will not hesitate to do so."

No, Saudi Arabia will not hesitate to go to the aid of Syria or any other Arab country subjected to aggression. We believe that no Arab state can hesitate to do so because they are all aware of their duties against the common enemy, who still overlooks the fact that, as in every war launched against any of them, they act as brothers and rush to the battlefield aware of their biggest and most important responsibility; namely, to settle their account with the enemy whatever the sacrifices and whatever the cost.

It is still too early to predict the course of events and the ways of dealing with the numerous possible developments, but one thing is always clear to us: There will be a united stand against aggression.

Riyadh Calls for Arab Unity on Lebanon Accord

LD192317 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 May 83

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] News: Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has said that his government is determined to continue along the road which leads to the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

Comment: Arab reaction to the recent agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel, which provides for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, continue to be varied. The difference in views centers on two main points. Some say that Lebanon cannot get more than it did in order to force the enemy to withdraw its forces from Lebanon because of the circumstances and developments which accompanied the Israeli invasion last Ramadan and which led to the creation of a climate in which the Israelis have been able to impose their choice on the reality of the Lebanese crisis.On the other hand, there are those who believe that the agreement gave Israel many gains that will enable it to influence developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole in such a way so as to impose its choice.

In the shadow of this difficult equation consisting of two opposing components there is an urgent need for the emergence of one Arab opinion capable of confronting challenges, an opinion based on an Arab attitude which stems from sensing the dangerous nature of the variables which were highlighted and are being highlighted by current developments. It is not enough for the Arabs to confront these challenges simply by dealing with them by reaction without coming up with an action to influence the course of these variables and make them pass through the Arab choice.

The urgent need, confirmed by the Kingdom in its statement on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, also emerges to close the Arab ranks in order to control events and to prevent these events from going beyond the extent of Arab ability to influence matters and not merely to be influenced by them. From here it becomes possible to confront the Israeli challenge which, naturally, will not be the last one.

Al-Madinah Deplores Split in Fatah Forces

GF200530 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] On Fatah's stand toward the repeated Israeli aggressions, *Al-Madinah said today in its editorial entitled, "Facing the* Challenges," Fatah remains the largest Palestinian organization. It was founded on the basis of confronting the Israeli occupation and has shown serious, determined and incessent work to fight the Israeli occupation since it fired the first bullet announcing armed struggle. This organization has been the subject of plots and sabotage that aim at weakening its national role and its commando operations against the Israeli enemy.

Al-Madinah continued: In Fatah's history, many attempts have been made by various parties to contain this organization,which fiercely resisted ideological affiliation and any political stand outside the primary goal to which the Fatah fighters have dedicated themselves — armed struggle to liberate the Palestinian land. The split which the Fatah forces recently suffered in Al-Biqa' is one of these attempts adopted by evil forces intending to sow division among the Palestinians to weaken their unity and cohesion in these difficult times.

YAR

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih Renominated for Presidency

GF191838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] San'a', 19 May (WAKH) — It was announced here today that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has been renominated as president of the republic for the upcoming presidential term.

This announcement was made during a speech delivered by Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arshi, YAR vice president and chairman of the People's Assembly, during a major popular rally held opposite to the headquarters of the People's Assembly today.

The masses requested that the assembly reelect President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih as president of the republic.

The assembly is expected to hold an extraordinary session next Sunday to reelect the Yemeni president for the upcoming presidential term, which lasts 4 years.

The Yemeni president submitted his resignation yesterday during the meeting of the assembly, which was chaired by him, upon the termination of his presidential term.

Libyan Secretary of Atomic Energy Visits

Delivers Letter to Salih

GF191400 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] San'a', 19 May (WAKH) — Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the YAR president, received this morning a letter from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pertaining to bilateral relations

and the current situation in the Arab arena. The letter was delivered by 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, Libyan secretary of atomic energy, when he was received by the YAR president here today.

The Libyan secretary's visit to the YAR is taking place within the framework of visits being made by the Libyan leader's envoys to a number of Arab capitals to deliver similar letters to Arab leaders.

Departs San'a'

GF191940 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, Libyan secretary of atomic energy, left San'a' today following a visit to the YAR, during which he delivered a letter to the brother leader and president, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The letter pertained to bilateral relations and the Arab situation, particularly the Palestinian issue.

Al-Qa'ud said the YAR president has given him a reply to his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Libyan official was seen off by the minister of state, president of the general establishment for mineral resources, and member of the standing committee; the Libyan People's Bureau secretary in San'a'; and a representative of the protocol department of the Foreign Ministry.

Prime Minister on Unity, Relations With USSR

GF191752 Kuwait As-Siyasah in Arabic 17 May 83 p 21

[Interview with YAR Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani by *As-Siyasah* correspondent Babakr Hasan Makki in San'a' — no date given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We know that you and your brothers in the southern half are exerting concentrated efforts to achieve unity. However, it is easy for an observer to conclude that the difference between the two regimes in Aden and San'a' may impede this unity.

[Answer] In fact, the main principles that the two halves agreed on do not impede unity, especially the constitutional articles which were put forth by the constitutional committee. The most important thing about these articles is that Islamic law is the source of laws. If we agreed on the source of laws and on legislation, what remains becomes lateral and of a political nature. What we are primarily concerned with is the basis of the united state; namely, that its laws and legislations stem from the essence of the mentality and faith of the people in both sides of Yemen and stem from the essence of the people's affiliation to Arabism and Islam in both halves.

I believe that these points have become secure. What remains concerning the details will not be impeded. It would have been possible to say that the difference between the regimes is an obstacle had we not agreed on the constitutional framework of the united state.

[Question] Your Excellency, have you ever thought, at any moment, of signing a new friendship treaty with the Soviets?

[Answer] We have a friendship treaty with the Soviets. I may even add that we were the first Arab country to sign a friendship agreement with the Soviets. That was in 1928 and it was called at that time the "amicable treaty" [mu'ahadah widadiyah]. We renewed it in 1964, it will expire next year, in 1984, and I believe it will be renewed. In fact, we are proud that Yemen was the first Arab country to sign a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. Of course the agreement did not include any articles on military cooperation; its renewal in 1964 did not include any articles bearing on security, and it is certain that when we renew the agreement for the third time we shall not introduce any articles pertaining to security matters. For it is only related to economic, cultural, and commercial relations. The fact is that we have similar agreements with more than one country. If any country requests us to sign a friendship and cultural, technical, and commercial treaty with it, we will not hesitate to do so. For instance, we have agreements with Czechoslovakia and the GDR. We also have an agreement that is about to be signed with Hungary.

[Question] What about the allegation that there is a Soviet threat to the region?

[Answer] This is a baseless allegation and whoever claims so should provide us with evidence.

[Question] You recently held comprehensive land, naval, and air maneuvers. Were these maneuvers an exercise to test new Soviet weapons?

[Answer] The fact is that we have always purchased arms from the Soviet Union. However, despite this, we also have American and French arms. But there is no doubt that we are better trained on the Soviet arms because we have been dealing with the Soviet Union since 1958, the date the first military deal was signed with the Soviets. Our transactions to obtain Western arms are recent, but they do exist. For instance, we have American planes and French tanks.

[Question] But didn't the recent maneuvers involve new weapons?

[Answer] The maneuvers themselves were new. This was the first time that air, ground, and naval forces participated in one single maneuver.

Assistant Foreign Minister Meets With Habib

NC191249 Cairo MENA in English 1150 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 19 (MENA) — U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib had a one-hour stopover at Cairo International Airport today on his way from Beirut to Saudi Arabia.

Habib held talks with Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, who welcomed him upon arrival.

Envoy to U.S. Comments on Veliotes Meeting

NC200625 Cairo MENA in English 2015 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 19 (MENA) — Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghurbal said today that the U.S. Administration was determined to pursue their efforts with various parties in the Middle East, including Syria, for the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Ambassador Ghurbal had a lengthy meeting today with Nicholas Veliotes, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, to review the latest developments which led to the conclusion of the agreement on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Veliotes, according to Ambassador Ghurbal, underlined U.S. determination to exert every effort to convince the Syrian Government to pull out its forces from Lebanon.

Veliotes also expressed the deep appreciation of the U.S. Administration for Egypt's support to the Lebanese Government and the recently concluded agreement. He said the agreement has been approved by the Lebanese people and Government, and constitutes a milestone on the road to peace and stability in the Middle East.

Mubarak Receives Message From GDR's Honecker

NC181927 Cairo MENA in English 1844 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 18 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today a message from East German President Erich Honecker.

The message was delivered by the East German ambassador here Hans-Juergen Weitz during a meeting today with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Mubarak To Address Baghdad Conference 28 May

NC200554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2226 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak will address a message to the general conference of the Arab Journalists Union which is scheduled to convene in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, on 28 May. This was stated by journalists' doyen Salah Jalal after meeting with President Mubarak today.

Mubarak, Numayri To Make Statements 25 May

NC191232 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, speaker of the People's Assembly Dr Sufi Abu Talib, and chairman of the Consultative Council Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim.

Dr Subi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly speaker, has stated that the names of the rest of the members of the Nile Valley Parliament will be announced this evening.

He said that when the members were chosen, consideration was given to the representation of all the political and social trends as well as to the representation of trade unions and women.

Presidents Mubarak and Numayri will make statements next Wednesday that will serve as a working program for the Nile Valley Parliament.

Also this morning, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Lebanese Interests Official Takes Up New Post

NC191619 Cairo MENA in English 1602 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 19 (MENA) — Head of the Lebanese Interests Section in Egypt 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh arrived here this afternoon to take up his new post.

In an arrival statement, Ambassador as-Sulh said that he is carrying a message from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to President Husni Mubarak.

He said that the Lebanese have the deepest respect and appreciation for Egypt and President Mubarak's noble and honourable attitudes in serving issues of common destiny.

As-Sulh said that at the present time, Lebanon is looking forward to the efforts of all Arabs without exception in order to ward off the dangers confronting not only Lebanon, but also the entire Arab world.

As-Sulh expressed the gratitude of his government and people to the Egyptian authorities for their humane treatment of the Lebanese community in Egypt.

He said that contacts are underway at the highest level between Presidents Mubarak and Al-Jumayyil, stressing that his mission will not be restricted to normal affairs, but will go deeper, in the interest of both countries.

As-Sulh was director of the Political Department and acting secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry.

Tudeh's Fate Cited As Warning to Opposition

PM190828 Cairo Rose Al-Yusuf in Arabic 16 May 83 p 7

['Abd as-Sattar at-Tawilah "Viewpoint" column: "Will the Opposition in Egypt Learn?"]

[Text] An important event has occurred in our area in the last 2 weeks without attracting much attention, despite its deep significance and its relevance to what is happening on the Egyptian political scene.

Dispatches have brought news of the campaign of liquidation which Khomeyni's regime in Iran has waged against the communist Tudeh Party and of the collapse of most of the party leaders, including Secretary General Nureddin Kianuri, who appeared on television and confessed that throughout their lives they have been spies for the Soviet Union. Kianuri confirmed that he has engaged in spying since 1945 and therefore deserves to be executed, and he himself asked to be executed as punishment for his crimes.

We are not concerned here with discussing whether or not the confessions are true; what concerns us is to look at the Tudeh Party's attitude toward the fanatical religious regime in Iran.

The Tudeh Party, like all the democratic forces in Iran, such as the Fedayin-e Khalq, the National Front, the religious parties and others, contributed to the the downfall of the shah. When the religious parties began to dominate the revolution and to get rid of yesterday's allies either by dismissal or by trial, and later through killings and torture, as a result of which tens of thousands died, according to Amnesty International and other world organizations, what did the Tudeh Party do?

It supported Khomeyni's regime and raised the slogan of alliance with it, allegedly because the "mullahs" are socially enlightened elements and hostile to the United States.

Despite the fact that the development of events showed that the mullahs' regime was not making any real changes to the Iranian people's life and that its hostility to the United States consisted mainly of liquidating the Iranian democratic forces — which the United States itself did not dream of being able to liquidate and a goal which the shah himself failed to achieve — the Tudeh Party continued to support Khomeyni's regime. It did so despite the warnings to it from many world democratic forces and the predictions by political observers that it would be absolutely impossible to effect a reconciliation between a fanatical religious group wanting to establish a religious state and a leftist party advocating secularism and nondiscrimination among people on grounds of language, race, or religion.

But Kianuri and his group carried on with their wrongheaded actions and opportunism, and led the 50,000 party members into this pitfall. This went on until Khomeyni's regime dealt them a fatal blow that brought about the tragic downfall of the party leaders such as had never happened in the history of world communism before.

The reason for this collapse is clear to anybody who knows anything about politics. The party leaders fell beneath the blows of merciless fanaticism without anybody shedding a tear for them. They failed to defend democracy and allowed scores and hundreds of Fedayin-e Khalq members to be executed.

Political forces in Egypt have a great need to understand the significance of these serious developments in Iran. The Shi'ite clergy used to raise progressive social slogans before and after the revolution, including slogans of nationalization and confiscation. In fact Khomeyni called for electricity and fuel to be free, like water and air.

Despite these progressive slogans, there was no possibility of any rapprochement or serious political alliance between the Shi'ite religious groups and the leftist parties and trends.

Certain opposition parties in Egypt are playing a dangerous game when they embrace the fanatical religious gorups, sympathize with them and defend them, because those groups assassinated the president of the republic and attacked the security centers. In fact some of those parties call for an alliance with the Islamic groups, despite the latter's social backwardness compared with the Iranian Shi'ite groups.

We hope that the opposition parties learn and realize that to call for an alliance with the Islamic groups is to bolster fascism and that those parties will be the first to feel the flames of that fascism if it achieves any success, God forbid.

Briefs

Export Development Bank — Cairo, May 19 (MENA) — The Egyptian Higher Committee on Policies and Economic Affairs has approved a bill establishing an Egyptian export development bank, to replace the National Import-Export Bank. The new bank's capital will be nine hundred million Egyptian pounds. Minister of Cabinet Affairs and Administrative Development 'Adil 'Abd al-Baqi said the main aim of the bank would be to promote and develop Egyptian exports, offer credit facilities, short, medium and long-term loans and bank guarantees to finance Egyptian imports, production inputs and investment projects designed to manufacture import substitutes, conduct market researches for Egyptian products and open new markets for some products. The committee, which met until late last night, also approved [word indistinct] thirty million dollar loan to help finance a project to modernise greater Cairo sewage network. The (?foreign) funds required for the project amount to four hundred million dollars. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1640 GMT 19 May 83 NC]

Communique Reports on 18-19 May Clashes

JN191619 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1543 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — An Iraqi military communique says the Iraqi forces have killed one Iranian soldier and destroyed one observation post, killing those manning it, in the Maysan sector of the front. The communique, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, adds that during the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces destroyed an Iranian infantry position in the central sector of the front. In the same sector, an enemy soldier sought refuge with our forces and was peacefully evacuated to the rear, the communique adds. It also says that one vehicle carrying soldiers was destroyed in the northern sector of the front. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,096 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave forces are continuing their daring operations against the frustrated enemy forces in defense of Iraqi sovereignty and pride. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened fire at a number of enemy troops in front of our positions in the Maysan sector killing one soldier and destroying one observation post. Those manning the observation post were also killed.

2. Escaping Khomeyni's inferno and the tyranny of his suspect regime, an enemy soldier sought refuge with one of our forward units in the central sector of the front. He was safely and peacefully evacuated to the rear. In the same sector, one enemy observation post and one infantry position were destroyed.

3. One vehicle carrying troops was destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

4. The murderous Iranian regime today shelled Basra, its suburbs, and the township of Zurbatiyah, damaging a number of civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 May 1983

Report Says Two Iranian Warships Destroyed

JN200754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 May (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense said that two warships, which were among the best Iranian Navy vessels, were among the eight Iranian naval targets the Iraqi Navy destroyed during the past 20 days.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah*, published here today, the commander said these eight targets were cargo vessels and warships. He stressed that the Iraqi Navy is in full control of Iraq's international waters, and controls all Iranian vessels' attempts to approach these waters. He indicated that the Iranian regime sacked its Navy Commander Bahram Afzali after accusing him of restraining [tahjim] the Iranian Navy, and entrusted Captain Esfandiyar Hoseyni with the task of dealing with the Navy's shaky situation, putting an end to the Iraqi Navy's control of the waters, and preventing the Iraqi Navy from reaching its targets.

An Iraqi military official affirmed that the Iranian regime will never be able to confront the Iraqi Navy or prevent it from dealing the hardest blows to any Iranian naval target at any time.

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Phones Saddam Husayn

JN191919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — President Saddam Husyan today received a telephone call from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The Lebanese president briefed President Saddam on the developments in the Lebanese arena and on the agreement the Lebanese Government recently concluded with the Zionist entity.

President Al-Jumayyil expressed his desire to send a personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn, who expressed his welcome for the Lebanese envoy.

APU Resumes Meetings in Baghdad 19 May

JN191535 Baghdad INA in English 1455 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, May 19, (INA) — The Third Arab Parliamentary Conference resumed its work here today to discuss the resolutions and recommendations of the parliamentary committee and the political and economic committee which concluded their sessions last night.

The conference will discuss these recommendations and resolutions before sending them to the drafting committee.

Iraqi delegation sources said among the recommendations adopted by the political and economic committee were the consolidation of Arab solidarity, the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian question, the Lebanese-Zionist accord, the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Eritrean revolution and the Arab economic integration.

The sources said the committee recommended the immediate halt of the Iraq-Iran hostilities and expressed deep regret for the continuation of the war and escalation of Iranian aggressions on Iraq. The committee called on the Arab governments to abide by the resolutions of the Arab summit conference in Fes which called for halting any sort of direct or indirect support that might lead to the continuation and prolongation of the war.

On the economic level, the committee in one of its recommendations called on the Syrian Government to re-open the borders with Iraq and to let the flow of the Iraqi oil through Syrian territories.

The committee approved an Iraqi plan with an aim to realise an integral Arab economy.

As to the Lebanese-Zionist agreement the committee called on the Lebanese parliament to take into account Lebanon's commit-

ment to the pacts concluded with the Arab countries and to preserve Arab security and the righteousness of the Palestinian question.

The committee recommended continued rendering of support to the Eritrean revolution and its peoples right to self-determination.

Regarding the Afro-Arab relations, the committee recommended the reactivation of those relations and to bolster them by all means so as to unify efforts to confront imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination.

The committee stressed the necessity for developing bilateral relations between the Arab and African parliaments as well as between the Arab Parliamentary Union and the African Parliamentary Union.

Saddam Addresses APU Delegations
JN191643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn affirmed that the basic strength of the Iraqi people is not derived from their Iraqi identity, but from their deeply rooted Arab affiliation and Arab glories, feats, and values.

Upon receiving the heads of the delegations participating in the third conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] today, President Saddam Husayn added: It was that Arab belonging that made the Iraqis fight so brilliantly. This must have pleased you, because they defended your land, the Iraqi land, and were the barrier that checked the winds of evil from harming the Arab homeland.

President Saddam Husayn said the main credit for the Iraqis' heroic feats in battle goes to Arab history, to which they belong and in which they believe. He stressed that the morale of the Iraqi fighters on the frontline stems from the morale of the Iraqi people on the rear lines. Likewise, the president added, the army's strength stems from the people, and its victories stem from the people's determination. The president said that our people's morale, culture, and arts, have been strengthened during the war and our daily work has been accurate.

In a reply speech, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the APU council, said: We are proud of great Iraq, which is adopting a heroic Arab stand — a position of steadfastness — against the expansionist trend and challenges that are not only directed against fraternal Iraq, but against the entire Arab land.

He added: The victories that are recorded every day, praise be to God, in the military, diplomatic, and international spheres, under your wise and enlightened leadership, make us rest assured that our Arabism is safe, thanks to the Iraqis, who believe that the Arab nation's interests and fate belong to every Arab country. He said: We hope that Iraq's efforts in the international arena will succeed, as have their efforts in the military field, until the Iranian rulers accept facts and resort to the peace which is advocated by nations, organizations, and peoples.

The meeting was attended by 'Issat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman; Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly; and Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office.

Final APU Conference Statement
JN192120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — The Arab parliamentarians have called for an immediate halt to the Iraq-Iran war, noting with satisfaction Iraq's positive position to end this war.

In a final statement at the end of the third conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] here tonight, the Arab parliamentarians urged that all kinds of pressures be broughtto bear on the Tehran rulers. They called on the world countries to work against prolonging this war. They strongly condemned the obdurate Iranian position toward the mediation effc ts so far exerted on the international and regional levels. They reaffirmed their commitments toward Iraq's national rights and the pan-Arab rights in the Arab Gulf.

The conference reiterated its support for the Palestinian people and their armed revolution led by the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and their right to determine their own future and b[illegible]d their own state on their national soil.

The conference hailed the steadfastness of the Palestinian masses in the occupied territories against all plots of deportation, eviction, taming, and settlement building. It stressed the importance of the independent Palestinian decision, rejecting every kind of guardianship or pressure on the Palestinian will.

The conference expressed its full support for Lebanon in its efforts to achieve an unconditional, overall, and immediate withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from Lebanon. The conference urged Lebanon's continued commitment toward the Arab League charters and the defense of Arab security and the Palestinian question.

The conference rejected the U.S. plan on the Palestinian question, stressing that the plan does not meet the minimum requirements of Palestinian national rights.

The conference reaffirmed its support for Somalia's sovereignty, safety, and territorial integrity, condemned the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia, and called for the withdrawal of the invading forces. In this regard, the conference affirmed the need to find a political solution to the problems in the Horn of Africa.

The conference expressed its strong support for the Eritrean revolution and for its people's right to self-determination and independence. The conference voiced support for Morocco's peaceful efforts to regain (Sabtah) and [names indistinct] under Spanish occupation.

On the Arab economic integration, the final statement called for enhancing joint action and adhering to the Arab League's economic agreements. The statement stressed the need for implementing the Amman summit resoltuions, which called for separating Arab economic action from Arab differences. The statement urged the Syrian Government to reopen the borders with Iraq and resume pumping Iraqi oil through Syrian territory.

The conference noted with satisfaction the positive developments in the relations among the Arab Maghreb states in solving the pending problems.

The conference stressed the need to continue the Afro-Arab dialogue to consolidate the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination, and for independence, freedom, and progress. It also emphasized the importance of developing the dialogue with the European groups.

Participating in the 3-day conference were parliamentary delegations from Jordan, the UAE, Tunisia, Algeria, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Palestine, Kuwait, Morocco, Lebanon, the YAR, and the PDRY, as well as delegations representing friendly parliaments.

Baghdad Azeri Attacks Khomeyni's Crimes in Iran

GF201017 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 17 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, even if we were to describe the impostor in Jamaran, that is to say Khomeyni, as illiterate, mad, and crazy, his true nature would not be reflected through these words and [words indistinct] international imperialism which has caused tension in our region. Khomeyni is a dictator imposed on Iran by international imperialism. He is well aware of the crimes he has committed against the Iranian peoples and against the peoples of the region. International imperialism and Zionism have not become the close supporters of Khomeyni for nothing. Khomeyni has been successfully putting into effect the exploitationist and occupationist plans drawn up against the non-Persian peoples of the region by international imperialism and Zionism.

With the go-ahead given by imperialists, [word indistinct] and treacherous Khomeyni moved to declare war on Iraq. Thus, he engaged the economy of Iraq, which is the closest friend of the Palestinian Arab people and the supporter of the liberation of Palestine from Israeli occupation, in the war it imposed on it. Such treacherous political conspiracies, however, prove that it is not for nothing that Khomeyni has been brought to power. They knew well what they were doing (?when placing) the mullah's cloak on Khomeyni and bringing him to power. Consequently, Khomeyni is now fully discharging his duties and will continue to do so in the future.

Taking all this into consideration, it can be said that the crimes committed by Khomeyni and the impostors in Qom, who have gathered behind Khomeyni, are not the result of illiteracy. On the contrary, they are crimes that have been committed deliberately. Thus, the mullahs coming to power in such a [words indistinct] state of affairs was essential for the interests of imperialism and Zionism. Also liked with this necessity is the persistence of the fascistic mullahs in prolonging their imposed war against Iraq in addition to their [word indistinct] against the Gulf states.

Undoubtedly however, the Iranian people will get rid of the current Iranian rulers in the very near future and will strongly punish this group of treacherous elements.

Marwan al-Qasim Interviewed on Mideast Situation

PM191510 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 20 May 83 pp 36-38

[Interview with Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasim by Huda al-Husayni in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: You said that the Palestinian problem is a principal issue in Jordanian policy. The question now being asked in Jordan involves the future guarantees that can be given to the Jordanian people and Jordanian land.

Al-Qasim: First of all, we should divide the question. I would like to begin with what concerns the Jordanian people and land. It is our fundamental duty to ensure that our people remain reassured and that the stability we are enjoying continues. Therefore, it is our duty to make it clear to our people what took place in the discussions between us and the PLO, particularly since Jordan, in its foreign policy, also concentrates on the Palestinian problem for geographical, historical, political, and security reasons. This is what distinguishes Jordan from any other Arab country neighboring Palestine.

After the Fes summit, Jordan discussed all the initiatives submitted — the Soviet initiative, the call for an international conference, the report to the Security Council, the Fes summit resolutions, and the Reagan initiative. Of course, we tried to benefit from discussions with the authors of all these initiatives, without exception, in order to explore the possibility of implementation. The obstacle was that there are states, or there is a major state, that does not wish to contribute or help in this regard.

Al-Hawadith: But the Arab countries agreed on the Fes plan only and not on Reagan's plan, which some countries rejected.

Al-Qasim: Why, after the Fes Summit, did we tour the capitals of the Security Council member states? It was to explain the situation and seek clarifications. It was to explain our attitude as Arab countries striving for a just peace based on withdrawal and on the establishment of a Palestinian state. We explained the resolutions and why we adopted them. When the committee went to Washington under King Husayn's chairmanship, it was to seek clarification of certain points in Reagan's plan. Some of the Arab brothers also asked for clarification of certain points in the Reagan plan. Does this mean rejection of the Reagan's initiative?

However, what is most important, first for the Palestinians and second for the Jordanians, is to seek to implement a practical program for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. This is the priority, because the only program that — unfortunately — is being implemented now, is the colonization program in the West Bank and Gaza, where building settlements is being intensified and Jewish immigrants are being shipped into to the area. In the meantime, Israel is making life hard for the residents of the West Bank, Jerusalem, and Gaza in order to force them to leave their land and their homes.

We cannot afford the luxury of theorizing and talking, because we can see what is happening. We have obtained a map of the Israeli colonization which shows that 52 percent of the West Bank land is gone. What is the solution? Ours is the world's most just cause. We have obtained volumes of resolutions for it, and it is quite possible that in the year 2000, we will reach 1,500 resolutions only to discover that the Palestinian people have become a minority in their land, as the gnawing away at the land continues. In a few years' time Israel could ask for the establishment of an international committee to supervise self-determination for the residents of the West bank and Gaza, and claim that the colonizer has a right to decide his own fate on the land. It will find among those under occupation, people who will collaborate with occupation. The self-determination will end to the disadvantage of the Arab nation. Hence, the importance of the time factor on which we insist.

Al-Hawadith: Let us go back to the Jordanian-Palestinian talks that failed because of the PLO's rejection of the formula reached by the two sides and consequently, the rejection of authorization....

Al-Qasim: It must be made clear here that Jordan did not impose anything on any party. Jordan returned from Fes and put forward views and ideas. Suddenly, the PLO showed a response to such ideas and, as a result of talks, we came out with a draft agreement. There is no Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement.

The Jordanian proposal was, in the first place, an effort and an attempt to facilitate the restoration of land and to keep the Palestinian brothers in the occupied land and thus prevent eviction. We wanted, through Reagan's plan, to keep this land as an Arab land and eventually Palestinian land, as the Arabs agreed at Fes. It is true that my interest as a Jordanian in helping the Palestinian brothers helps achieve an objective that serves me. This is because, when I find that the United States is able to influence Israel to withdraw to the 1967 borders, this actually means stopping Israel from continuing to launch aggression when it suits it to do so.

A quick glance at Israel's history shows us that since its inception in 1948, Israel launches a new expansionist attack every 7 or 8 years depending on a favorable international situation and Arab weakness and division. Unfortunately, in view of the division and rifts we now see, Israel has an opportunity before it. This is in addition to the clarity of the Israeli line which is evident in Sharon's plan....

Al-Hawadith: We will come to this later. But I would like to ask you about interrelated matters. Had the PLO agreed with Jordan on the formula reached would this have meant the PLO abandoning its role, particularly since the other parties to the problem (the United States and Israel) reject the PLO's participation. Also, the success of this formula means abandoning Fes. Could it have been possible to resolve all these interlocking problems?

Al-Qasim: As I said, we are interested in the essence and not the appearance. The PLO agreed with us from the beginning that the priority of our political action is to save the land and the people.

Al-Hawadith: Why then was the authorization rejected?

Al-Qasim: This is a good opportunity to make it clear that from the beginning, the Palestinian brothers were fully aware that Jordan does not and will not accept a mandate or an

authorization. We said this from the first round of talks because this is a historical responsibility involving Palestinian land and rights in the peace negotiations. The first party concerned with this responsibility is the PLO alone, because it is the sole legitimate representative.

Al-Hawadith: You mentioned Sharon's plan. There is a campaign of advertisements against Jordan in the United States. These advertisements say that Jordan occupies 77 percent of the Palestinian territory under the [British] mandate and that 60 percent of the inhabitants are Palestinians. Therefore, Jordan is the alternative homeland. How true is this information?

Al-Qasim: If we go back to the beginning of the century, to post-World War I to be exact, we find that Jordan was not part of what Israel claims to be. There are documents in the [British] Colonial Office that show this fact. There is correspondence dating back more than 50 years that proves Jordan was an independent state, the biggest independent state, after 1921. It was the Emirate of TransJordan, and was in no way part of the Palestinian territory under mandate. But this does not mean that there were no contacts and ties between the Jordanian people and Palestinian people in those days. Some people came from Palestine to Jordan even before World War I, just as several families came to Jordan from Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon.

Al-Hawadith: Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] says that Jordan is the cause of the disagreement and that the PLO is prepared to resume the dialogue but without preconditions.

Al-Qasim: First of all there were no preconditions and there was no disargreement. I am surprised by what some PLO members say, which is often untrue. For example, it is said: "We respect Jordan's views but we cannot [go along with them] because we are commited to the Fes resolutions." It is as if Jordan is not committed to the Fes resolutions. The fact that should be made clear is that Jordan cannot dissent from Arab summit resolutions.

Al-Hawadith: It is said among the people in Jordan that the 1974 Rabat summit resolution making the PLO the sole legitimate representative was wrong. What is your opinion?

Al-Qasim: Jordan is 100 percent committed to the Rabat resolution out of conviction and not just for the sake of going along with the others. Now more than at any time before, our commitment to the resolution is a fact — a fact that confirms that there can be no solution unless there is Palestinian participation, and Palestinian participation is represented by the PLO. Palestinian rights are represented by the PLO.

Al-Hawadith: You mentioned Israeli measures, and in the Jordanian statement [following the Jordanian-Palestinian talks] there was mention of Jordanian security measures. Do these have anything to do with the West Bank residents?

Al-Qasim: The measures in question are unlike what was rumored by some people, such as the closure of bridges [with Israel] and preventing the Palestinians from coming to Jordan. Our principal duty is to help the citizen to remain in the country and stand fast with his own means.

Al-Hawadith: What about the security measures?

Al-Qasim: Attempts to create problems in order to strike at national unity are likely. These are some of the things that we discuss and for which we prepare all the necessary measures to nip them in the bud. Preserving the security and stability of the country is not only a protection for Jordan but also for the rest of the Arab world.

We expect attempts to be made. These will only be intrigues that have nothing to do with dealing sincerely with the basic problem. They might be Zionist-Israeli attempts or actions hostile to our patriotic or national concepts.

Al-Hawadith: Would the outbreak of an Arab-Israel war, or more precisely, an Israeli-Syrian war, delay the colonization process?

Al-Qasim: I do not think this would affect the Israeli program, which is being earnestly implemented. A war would not threaten the party that has colonized the West Bank because it would take place on Lebanese territory.

Al-Hawadith: Some people say that war is likely in order to restore respectability for Soviet arms.

Al-Qasim: Why should we get involved in shedding more Arab blood in order to prove the effectiveness of Soviet arms? Let us look at the Iraq-Iran war; it has proved that Soviet arms are respectable and effective.

Al-Hawadith: Can the Soviet presence in the area be regarded as necessary for the restoration of balance?

Al-Qasim: The Arab nation must come to an understanding with the world powers on the basis of the nation's own interests. As a Jordanian, I deal with the Soviet Union on the basis of my interests, just as the Soviet Union deals with me on the basis of its interests. I do not deal with it on the basis of its interest. This applies to other countries as well.

Crown Prince Hasan Returns From U.S. Visit

JN192022 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman this evening following an 8-day visit to the United States, during which he addressed, on behalf of His Majesty King Husayn, the annual Congress of the National Association of Arab Americans, which was held in Washington on 14 May. Prince Hasan also met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and senior U.S. officials.

His highness was received at Amman airport by Chief Qadi Shaykh Ibrahim al-Qattan and a number of officials.

Returning with the prince was Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Leaves Aqaba 19 May

JN192025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Aqaba — His Majesty Sultan Qabus ib Sa'id left Aqaba today following a private visit of several days to Jordan, where he was the guest of His Majesty King Husayn.

He was seen off at Aqaba airport by His Majesty King Husayn; his highness the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and the Omani ambassador in Amman.

Jordan-Belgium Sign Loan Agreement 19 May

JN191248 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Amman — A financial protocol was signed at the National Planning Council [NPC] today between the Jordanian and Belgian Governments under which the Belgian Government will provide Jordan with mixed loans amounting to 18 million Jordanian dinars to finance a number of Jordanian health, water, transportation, and agricultural projects.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Wazzan Assess Syria Talks

NC191727 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] During the weekly meeting held today between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to assess and prepare for the post-signing stage, the discussions dealt with the current issues that will be debated with Damascus when negotaitions begin with it for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon.

Informed sources pointed out that the issues that will be discussed with the Syrian officials are many and require an in-depth discussion of details. These sources said these issues are not the same as the topics discussed in the negotiations with Israel. The only point the negotiations with Israel focused on was withdrawal from Lebanon, whereas the talks with Damascus will concentrate on strengthening relations and bilateral cooperation in various domains.

Al-Jumayyil Phones Iraqi, YAR Leaders on Pact

NC191914 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Within the framework of the contacts and consultations the government is holding to explain the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today telephoned Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, reviewed developments with him, and informed him that he will send [Finance] Minister 'Adil Hamiyyah with a message on the current situation to Baghdad tomorrow. President al-Jumayyil made a similar telephone call to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih this evening and informed him that Minister Hamiyyah will hand him a message on the Lebanese developments.

Al-Wazzan Denies Receiving Message From Al-Asad

NC191841 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has denied receiving a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad or from any other Syrian official. He said: I have no knowledge of this.

Pierre al-Jumayyil Meets Egyptian Official

NC191858 Cairo MENA in English 1547 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beirut, 19 May (MENA) — Leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party Pierre al-Jumayyil today received the head of the Egyptian Interests Section in Lebanon Salah Zaki. Following the meeting, Zaki said it was part of the contacts he is having with Lebanese leaders to brief them on the Egyptian stand on the Lebanese issue and its support for all the steps taken by Lebanon to liberate its land from foreign forces.

In a statement, Shaykh al-Jumayyil praised Egypt's policy, noting that Egypt was the first Arab country to stand by Lebanon in its ordeal and that it has been exerting all possible efforts to help it out of its ordeal.

He also paid tribute to President Mubarak's wise policies, adding that his strong stand on the Lebanese-Israeli accord is an indication of courage and [word indistinct] Lebanon's interests.

He said he asked Salah Zaki to convey his thanks and appreciation to Egypt and President Mubarak for their stand on the agreement.

Envoy Leaves With Message for Egypt 19 May

NC191218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh today left Beirut for Cairo on an official mission. At Beirut Airport Ambassador as-Sulh told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY's correspondent, Antoine Zakhiya:

[Begin recording] Being entrusted with an official mission to the Arab Republic of Egypt, I am honored to convey a message of amity, love, and friendship from His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to his excellency the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Husni Mubarak. I will also convey the feelings of friendship and amity of the Lebanese people to the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt. [end recording]

As-Sulh Lauds Egyptian Efforts

NC191323 Cairo MENA in English 1240 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 19 (MENA) — Head of the Lebanese Interests Section in Egypt Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh, left here today for Cairo to take up his new post. Before departure he praised Egyptian-Lebanese relations and pledged to make them ideal and improve them as best as possible.

The Lebanese official also lauded Egypt's support of the Lebanese-Israeli accord, noting that Egypt's is one of the strongest and clearest Arab stands.

He also paid tribute to President Husni Mubarak for his role and wise policies towards Lebanon since the beginning of the Israeli invasion last June and the subsequent siege of West Beirut. Ambassador as-Sulh praised Egypt's efforts with the United States and Israel and the pressures it exercised in order to bring about a successful conclusion of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations which have been crowned by an agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Ambassador as-Sulh said Lebanon, which has often relied on Egypt, now depends on the Egyptian role to bring about a pullout of all foreign forces from its territories and put an end to its ordeal.

He stressed that he will do his best to settle all outstanding issues between the two countries in the economic field, especially in connection with the protocol signed by the two countries in 1965 and the entry of Egyptian workers into Lebanon.

It has been learned that the Lebanese envoy will deliver two messages from Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim to

Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, on the latest developments in Lebanon, the contents and dimensions of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord, and Lebanon's plan of action to enfore the agreement and bring about a pullout of foreign troops from its territory.

Ambassador as-Sulh was seen off at Beirut Airport by Salah Zaki, head of the Egyptian Interests Section in Lebanon.

Elie Salim Leaves for European Tour 19 May
NC191222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Our correspondent at the Republican Palace, Joe Sa'adah, is with us now to speak about the latest diplomatic moves:

[Begin recording] About 30 minutes ago Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim left Beirut for Rome to begin a tour, which includes the Vatican and France, during which he will meet with his Italian and French counterparts and senior officials in the Vatican. The talks will deal with the situation in Lebanon in the wake of signing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and with the intensification of European support, particularly French and Italian, to speed up the achievemen tof withdrawals from Lebanon. The talks will also deal with the question of increasing the multinational force, reinforcing it, and expanding the area of its deployment to help the Lebanese Army.

Minister Salim may extend the scope of his talks and meet during his tour with FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher. Minister Salim put the final touches to the subjects he will raise during his tour at a meeting this morning with President Amin al-Jumayyil in the Republican Palace. [end recording]

PRC Envoy on Forces' Withdrawal, Arms Sales
NC191413 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] PRC Ambassador in Beirut Yu Mengxin has told National Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri that the PRC is fully convinced of Lebanon's right to ask for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the non-Lebanese armies from Lebanon. He said his country does not sell arms, but it is ready to depart from this rule to support the building of the Lebanese Army.

Druze Leader Calls for Coexistence in Mountain
NC191301 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Amir Faysal Arslan [a Druze leader] has called for the deployment of the Lebanese Army in all parts of the mountain without any conditions or restrictions. He affirmed that the army brings reassurance to the people.

He also affirmed his support of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and his regime, which is leading the battle of liberating Lebanon from all occupations. Amir Faysal Arslan was speaking at his residence in 'Alayh before a gathering of Druze community shaykhs who came from the Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, and Al-Matn areas.

He said: The voices which from time to time advocate the establishment of a Druze state and cooperate with this or that foreign entity do not express the views of the Druze community and do not affect our determination to coexist.

Beirut Radio Reports on Contacts with Syria
NC191711 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Amidst the current moves taking place on various levels, contacts through certain channels are taking place between Lebanon and Syria. Unofficial press reports this evening say the Lebanese-Syrian contacts will be activated as of early next week. This is because Syria, which supported Lebanon during the negotiations, publicly congratulated it for its stand in New Delhi, and considered its army as a card in the Lebanese Government's hand to achieve an Israeli withdrawal, will not withdraw this card, because it will give the Israeli army a reason to stay in Lebanon, thus threatening Syria's and Lebanon's security much more than if the agreement is implemented and the withdrawal achieved.

Syrian Sources on Possible Damascus Measures
NC191803 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Damascus' opposition to the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon is continuing. However, well-informed sources in the Syrian capital doubt that the Syrian officials will take measures against the Lebanese Government. These sources say the Syrians prefer to keep the channels of contact open while leaving the world in the middle of a game of speculations about Syria's forthcoming plan.

A diplomat in Damascus said Syria feels it now holds the cards of the game and that there is no pressure on it to do anything at present. Diplomats from several embassies in Damascus, who asked that their names not be mentioned, said Syria's refusal to receive Ambassador Habib is a clear sign that Damscus is not in a hurry to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. These diplomats added that senior Syrian officials believe they can obstruct the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Sources in contact with the Syrian leadership said the Syrian Government has decided for the time being not to close the borders with Lebanon. A diplomat source said Damscus may allow the Syrian press to attack the [Lebanese] Government, but will not take measures against Lebanon. Syria was expected to announce its measures against Lebanon at a press conference that was to be held by Syrian Minister of State Faruq ash-Shar', but the press conference scheduled for yesterday was postponed for today and was then cancelled, without any explanation, according to this evening's reports.

RFL: Syrian Anti-Agreement Campaign Easing
NC191843 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Amid conflict in the search for peace and preparations for war, Lebanese, Arab, and American circles are carrying out extensive diplomatic activity aimed at sounding the Syrian authority since it became clear that the Syrian campaign against the Lebanese-Israeli accord has begun to ease up.

Clear evidence of this is the cancellation of the press conference of the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Faruq ash-Shar', during which he was expected to announce measures of retaliation against Lebanon for signing the accord. Informed sources said that the Syrian [words indistinct] was due to the unanimous backing of Lebanese [words indistinct] to the agreement.

Listeners may remember precedents such as when Syria finally accepted the agreement of disengagement on the Golan Heights in 1974 and the withdrawal of its 85th Brigade from Beirut last summer.

Papers Comment on Future Dialogue With Syria
NC200759 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 May 83

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Quoting government sources, *As-Safir* says that the government is still preparing for a dialogue with Damascus and that the features of this dialogue might become clear early next week. The paper stresses that the government is dealing with this dialogue in a spirit different from that which prevailed during the negotiations with Israel.

As-Safir says: It became clear yesterday that the United States is moving on more than one axis to pressure Syria into withdrawing its forces from Lebanon and to implement the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which was signed last Tuesday. At the time when U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib went to Dhahran via Cairo, President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz expressed their hope that friendly Arab states will be able to persuade the Syrians to withdraw. The U.S. Senate also approved the agreement and called on Syria and the PLO to withdraw their forces.

Al-'Amal gives prominence to the stand of the Arab Cooperation Council on Lebanon. It quotes informed sources as saying that more than one Arab state will contribute to the success of the Lebanese-Syrian dialogue. It says: The stand adopted by the Arab Gulf Council is considered as a framework for the Arab action in this direction, particularly because this stand does not constitute an embarrassement to either of the two capitals, especially Beirut. In a final statement, the council has expressed its respect for the actions of the Lebanese Government to achieve full sovereignty and independence, provided that Lebanon does not violate its Arab commitments, primarily not to allow the use of its land as a springboard for an attack against an Arab state. In the meantime, the Council has expressed its hope that good relations will be maintained between Lebanon and Syria.

Al-Bayraq says: The area is witnessing intensive U.S. Saudi-Algerian moves at the highest levels. The results of these moves are expected to appear early next week to purify the atmosphere between Beirut and Damascus and consequently to narrow the Lebanese and Syrian views to achieve the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Aden VOP Reports Commando Operations in South
GF220606 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The heroes of the Lebanese National Movement carried out two new operations against the Zionist invasion forces in southern Lebanon yesterday, killing and wounding a number of Zionist soldiers and destroying a number of military vehicles.

At 1305, Lebanese fighters launched an attack on a Zionist invasion forces patrol near the Az-Zahrani refinery, using mac hineguns and rockets, killing and wounding a number of Zionist enemy personnel and burning a military jeep. A Zionist spokesman admitted the operation, claiming the attack resulted in the wounding of one person only and that his forces besieged the area searching for the perpetrators.

Also, the headquarters of the Zionist invasion forces in the city of An-Nabatiyah came under an attack by machineguns and RPG rockets the day before yesterday. The headquarters was totally destroyed and a number of Zionist soldiers were killed and wounded. Immediately the Zionist invasion forces cordoned off the area and launched a wide-scale search campaign, set up barricades on the roads, stormed scores of houses and arrested their owners under the claim of searching for the perpetrators.

The heroes of the Lebanese nationalist resistance yesterday set off a bomb near the crossroads of the town of Al-Ghaziyah, south of the city of Sidon, while a Zionist military patrol was in the area. This led to the killing and wounding of eight Zionist soldiers and the destruction of one military vehicle.

A Zionist spokesman claimed yesterday that a military vehicle of the Zionist invasion forces turned over on the road of Dir al-Qamar-Bayt ad-Din highway, in Ash-Shuf and that three Zionist soldiers were wounded and were rushed to the hospital.

VOAL Reports on Security Incidents, Situation
NC200702 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front has announced that its fighters killed and wounded eight Israeli soldiers and destroyed two jeeps in an attack on an Israeli patrol passing through the Bshamun area yesterday afternoon. The front said that the attackers used rockets and light-caliber machineguns.

A local news agency has quoted eyewitnesses as saying that the Israeli military governor yesterday fell in an armed ambush laid

for him in (Tallat Zughli) in the eastern sector. The military governor's driver was killed.

Arrivals from the area have reported that the body of an Israeli soldier was found in the Al-Hasbani River near the bridge. It has been learned that the soldier was killed last Monday and that his weapon was seized.

Last night, shots were fired in Sidon. Security sources have said that the shots were fired at a new position recently established at the northern entrance of Sidon.

Intermittent bursts of gunfire were heard last night on the Kafr Shima-Bsaba-Ash-Shuwayfat-Al-Ma'rufiyah axis. The Israelis fired flares over the area until late last night. At 2220 yesterday, Israeli soldiers manning a roadblock near Kafr Shima Bridge opened fire briefly; the reasons for this are not known.

It was reported this morning that the Phalangist militias are establishing an armed roadblock in Ad-Dubbiyah in Iqlim al-Kharuub area.

Meanwhile, tension continues to prevail in the Al-Biqa' area because of the Israeli concentrations. Dozens of huge bulldozers have been seen building fortifications, trenches, and earth barriers along the frontline.

Measures To Counter Trade Sanctions Noted

NC191254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] In an economic appraisal following the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, news agencies today reported a news conference by the chairman of the National Council for Foreign Trade Relations, Sami Marun, in which he said: Any sanctions against the Lebanese economy will be directed against the Lebanese people. He added that the Lebanese economy has proved its ability to adapt to situations and that it can create new channels toward Europe and Africa. As time passes, it will be difficult to withdraw from these channels. He said that the council is considering alternatives to link Lebanese exports with Gulf markets via Turkey and Alexandria, and by establishing a shipping line to the Gulf via Saudi Arabia. He said that there is a project for using coal in heavy industry and power stations instead of oil, and one for setting up a gold stock exchange similar to those in Zurich and New York.

Monte Carlo: Khaddam Cited on Philip Habib

JN191738 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 May 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — recorded]

[Excerpts] In response to a question by our radio, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that his country has officially informed the U.S. Government that it will not receive U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Asked why, the minister said briefly: Because we have nothing to discuss with him. This is our position and this is what we have conveyed to the U.S. side. As for the Lebanese-Syrian dialogue, I have learned that there have been no contacts between the two sides since the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement last Tuesday. Lebanon wants to conduct the dialogue, but it believes that circumstances are unsuitable.

Commenting on this topic, Khaddam told us: What will they discuss with Syria? Will they try to convince us that Lebanon be changed into an Israeli protectorate? In light of the agreement, I believe there is nothing to be discussed except ways to prevent the achievement and implementation of this agreement. [words indistinct].

Tishrin on Syrian Rejection of Habib Visit

JN190958 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 19 May (SANA) — In its "Behind the News" column, *Tishrin* today denounces U.S. envoy Philip Habib's return to the region and wonders about the purpose of his return. The paper asks: What does Habib want, where will he begin, and with whom will he negotiate?

The paper says: Not much effort, thinking, or speculation is needed to understand the purpose of Habib's new mission. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs already disclosed it when he said: Habib is returning to seek the withdrawal of the Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Tishrin explains: Habib is coming to reap the fruits of the writ of surrender, which was signed with the Lebanese Government, and to apply new pressure — but this time on Syria — to make it withdraw its forces from Lebanon and enable Israel and the United States to achieve political, geographic, and military gains at the expense of Lebanon and Syria.

The paper asserts: Syria has decided not to receive Habib for several reasons; not just because the U.S. envoy is the most hostile of the U.S. politicians regarding the Arabs and their issues, but also because Syria rejects all the U.S. objectives in the region and will not respond to what Habib has come to achieve.

Tishrin adds: Syria has nothing to discuss with Habib as long as his mission is confined to implementing the contract the U.S. Administration and Israel have imposed on Lebanon, thereby exposing Syrian, Lebanese, and Arab national security to endless dangers.

The paper expresses its surprise that the U.S. Administration does not believe Syria when it says "no" to U.S. policy. The paper affirms: Syria is very serious in its declared stands. Syria does not have one policy that is secret and another that is for public consumption. Syria refused today to receive Habib, thus confirming this fact for the umpteenth time.

Press, Radio Coverage on Lebanese Agreement

Dailies Reaffirm Stand

JN191106 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 19 May (SANA) — Syria's press editorials today dealt with the Lebanese popular resistance against the capitulatory bargain and the U.S.-Lebanese call for the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

The newspaper *Al-Ba'th* writes: The national mourning the Lebanese people declared yesterday on the official signing of the submission contract has turned into a popular national resistance throughout Lebanon against the Zionist invaders and their agents.

It adds: The isolationist minority wanted to turn Lebanon into Israeli property and sought to achieve this by crushing the nationalist majority. But has this been achieved through that treasonous writ? In fact, this is the ordeal, dilemma, and impasse.

The paper adds: The doors the isolationists tried to close in the face of the resistance were stormed before they were locked. The Lebanese masses rose to defend the homeland and will not give up before getting the invaders and their agents off their soil.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* asserts: Arab Lebanon, which has offered convoys of martyrs on the altar of freedom while resisting the Ottoman Empire and then French colonialism, is the same Lebanon that is now resisting the Zionist invaders and their small agents.

The newspaper *Tishrin* writes: The agreement the Lebanese and Israeli Government signed put Lebanon directly in the Israeli orbit and jeopardizes the security of Syria, which has given and sacrificed a great deal so Lebanon would not come to this result. The paper then asks: What does the Lebanese officials' call on Syria to withdraw its forces from Al-Biqa' mean? It is a call based on U.S. advice. It adds: Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam dotted the i's of the Lebanese request when he said that our withdrawal from Lebanon under such an agreement will make us responsible for giving Lebanon to Israel. This is what Washington and its Arabs in the region want Syria to do so other positions in the region can be encircled.

The paper adds: If Syria agrees to submission, it will have to withdraw its rejection of the Camp David accords — which are the basis of the agreement — and accept other impossible things in the Golan. It will also have to agree to autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, accept U.S. influence as a method and target to liquidate the Palestinian question, and relinquish its

principled adherence to Arab rights. This is what the enemies of both the Arabs and Syria want.

Concluding, *Tishrin* writes: Faithful Syria, which is working for the restoration of Arab rights, realizes the danger of the U.S.-Lebanese request and will not accept it under any conditions. Syria will not allow the U.S. adviser [not further identified] to untie [farm] the region's knot in Al-Biqa' in the same way it refused to receive Habib as a visitor in Damascus for talks on the destiny of the agreement, regardless of the results, which are very accurately calculated.

The newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* writes: What has happened and is happening in Lebanon proves that one cannot trust the United States or its promises. The U.S. cannot be with Lebanon's people because it is playing a serious role in fragmenting Lebanon, vanquishing its people, and handing it over to Israel to become an Israeli protectorate and a base for the imperialist-Zionist aggression agaisnt the Arab nation.

The paper wonders: How long can the United States and Israel continue the plot and disregard the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people as represented in their national, progressive forces that reject the plot and its results?

Concluding, the paper says: The answer to this question is today given through the rise of the national Lebanese and the escalating resistance actions. This resistance is now fully aware that the path leading to national Lebanese salvation can only be that of defeating the Zionist invasion and toppling the role of the U.S. godfather.

Further Press Commentary

JN200846 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 20 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Opinion" column under the headline "The Next U.S. Step is the Arabization of the Conflict," today's newspaper *Al-Ba'th writes: The Lebanese-Israeli agreement revealed the* presence of negotiations between the rulers of Beirut and the U.S. Administration to sign a document of understanding granting the United States the same rights that Israel has obtained in Lebanon. It is certain that the United States will shed false tears on Lebanese legitimacy, as represented in the defeatist minority, to justify dealing a blow to the Lebanese people as represented in their national forces and parties.

After signing the secret document of understanding with the Beirut rulers, the United States will feel dutybound to fight alongside Israel and the isolationist gangs to vanquish the Lebanese people's will. The Lebanese Army, which until recently appeared to be unrelated to Lebanon, has become the force in charge of vanquishing the Lebanese people. The United States, which pledged during the bitter siege to preserve Lebanon's independence, has become a partner of the Phalangists and Israel in dividing Lebanon.

The paper adds: Washington knows that Syria will not bargain over its alliance with the Lebanese people's representatives, the national forces and parties, that it will not tolerate the division and occupation of Lebanon, and that it will not permit the invader to achieve the aims of his invasion. Therefore, Washington will not stop its threats against our steadfast country. The United States escalated its threats after signing a secret document with Israel, allowing the Zionist occupation army to remain in Lebanon to protect the signatories of the humiliation agreement and demanding the United States to continue its armament of the Zionsit aggressors with the aim of harming the Syrian stand, which calls for asserting the national Lebanese will.

Concluding *Al-Ba'th* says: The United States might have deferred the zero hour or the green light. Nevertheless, it is determined to carry out what it is concocting against Syria. Washington is currently waiting for the Arab actors who seem to be closer to Israel than to usurped Palestine or Judaized Jerusalem. It has become clear that recently Washington has been trying to deepen Arab division, particularly with regard to the agreement of humiliation and submission, so this divison can serve as a U.S. entry to Arabize the conflict and bring the general situation in the region to the level both the United States and Israel want.

Commenting on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement in its "Behind the News" column under the headline "The Only Loser," today's *Tishrin writes: The ink on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was* hardly dry when information leaked out about secret documents signed on the margin of the agreement. The official Lebanese side asked that the contents of these documents remain undisclosed. However, *The New York Times* said these documents allow the Zionist state to blatantly interfere in Lebanon in order to suppress any movement hostile to it.

Now that the declared agreement has sparked an angry wave of popular and official Lebanese and Arab reaction, it is natural to disclose the secret articles in installments because the negotiating Lebanese side has violated all its declared pledges and Al-Jumayyil's reiterated principles, and went beyond the acceptable limits when it handed all of Lebanon over to Israel and recognized Israel's trusteeship of its sovereignty, security, and independence. Lebanon has practically reliquished the whole south and placed it under Zionist hegemony, represented in Haddad's militias and the villages' guards. Even the main task of the Lebanese forces, which will be sent to the south, will be solely that of chasing and persecuting the national forces with the aim of guaranteeing Israel's security.

The paper adds: In light of the Lebanese Government's relinquishment of all its commitments by signing the heinous agreement with the aim of putting the Arabs and the world face to face with the fait accompli, Syria, which during the months of negotiations supported the legitimate authority, solidified its stand and put cards of pressure in its hands, could only expose the dimensions of the new plot, rip apart the curtain of deception and falsehood, uncover the concluded agreement of humiliation, and urge resistance against it. The issue is serious and the results are more serious. Remaining silent over the crime means handing all Lebanon to Israel.

Syria has repeatedly said that its forces will withdraw from

Lebanon when the invading Zionist forces withdraw without achieving any benefits at the expense of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and security as well as the security of Syria and the region. Syria has repeatedly asked the Lebanese officials to stick to UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. Syria cannot tolerate or remain silent over Lebanon's official signing of an agreement that threatens Syrian and Lebanese security, chains the Lebanese people and strangles their aspirations, crushes the national Lebanese masses, and turns Lebanon into a passageway and lodging place for the Zionist aggression. The firm and decisive Syrian response came to turn the agreement into merely ink on paper.

Those who pinned all their hopes on U.S. pressure on Syria have reaped only disappointment. Syria rejects pressures and sticks to its declared, unwavering principles from which it will not deviate one iota. They should have called on the U.S. partner to put pressure on Israel instead of yielding to its pressure and enabling the Zionsits to lay their hands on Lebanon.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: The conspiratorial agreement shall neither be implemented nor passed. How can Syria agree to turning Lebanon into a second Israel and the Lebanese Army into a tool of suppression against our Lebanese people in the interest of the Zionist enemy? Moreover, the national Lebanese resistance began to organize itself in the form of a large front. The coming days will prove that this front is influential in the arena and that the only loser is the Lebanese leadership, which involved itself in an adventure against its people, Syria, and the Arabs, and isolated itself. Lebanon can only rise through being national and Arab. Those who joined hands with the enemy and used enemy arms to check the Lebanese people's will will be renounced by these people, who are well known for their old national traditions and strong cohesion with the Arab cause.

Lebanese Authorities' Legitimacy Questioned

PM201108 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 17 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Deal and the Lebanese National Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] It was not surprising that the Zionist Knesset and the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, on the same day and with similar enthusiasm, endorsed the agreement the United States imposed on fraternal Lebanon through its Secretary of State George Shultz.

If the Knesset's endorsement does not concern us, since it is the endorsement of a Zionist gain of a magnitude that even Israel itself did not expect, according to enemy Chief of Staff Moshe Levi, what does concern us is the unanimous Lebanese endorsement reported by Lebanese parliamentary sources, because it is a unanimous approval of a deliberate deal under which the Lebanese authorities concede their sovereignty, the independence of their national will, and their legitimacy as representatives of the Arab people of Lebanon.

When matters become so serious and pose such a threat to the country and the citizens, and when the undermining of sovereignty and independence becomes so blatant, legitimacy automatically shifts from the top to the base; national decisionmaking becomes the people's right, and national action in every location where such action is practiced becomes the real expression of the country and the source that determines its fate and future.

Everything that has happened in Lebanon up to today was under the pressure of two occupations evident to the world: the Zionist military occupation, and the U.S. political occupation, which is backed by the military forces stationed off Beirut or in the Zionist military barracks.

So what has happened cannot be accepted as a natural thing or as a Lebanese choice approved by the Lebanese masses because they saw that it was in their interest. This is evident by the fact that the Lebanese masses, who are outside the occupation's control, have said their piece by rejecting the contract of submission and are struggling by all means to secure its downfall.

The approval of the Shultz agreement is a Lebanese Government action that deprives that government of its legitimacy and questions its ability to lead the Lebanese people in these crucial conditions through which the fraternal country is passing. It also makes it a party to open collusion between the United States and the Zionist racist base.

We in Syria, having more than once declared that such an agreement poses a great danger to Arab interests and to Lebanese and Syrian security in particular, confirm once again that we stand shoulder to shoulder with the Lebanese nationalist forces and leaders and will seek to bring about the downfall of the Shultz agreement and stop its implementation with all the means available — means that are many and varied, and from whose punishment nobody who dissents from the people's will, regardless of his position, will escape.

Radio Raps Phalangists

JN191324 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The contract of submission, which the Lebanese regime has signed with the Israeli enemy under the care and supervision of Washington, will not live. In fact, it was doomed to fail even before it was signed. The Lebanese Arab people are not legally or constitutionally bound to any provision of this treasonous agreement. This is because the three partners that signed this agreement actually represent one side; the side that is in agreement on its hostility to the Arab nation and its suppression of the freedom and will of the Arab people in Lebanon.

If Israel is the enemy of the Lebanese people and the Arab nation, and if the U.S. Administration is no less hostile than its ally, the present Lebanese regime represents the victor who has triumphed over the rifles of the Israelis and the hegemony of the Americans. Therefore, it is a regime that represents the domination of a fascist party, which is cooperating with the enemy against the majority of the Lebanese people with all their factions and sects.

Therefore, the agreement must be a plot that has come from

outside the Lebanese people, to impose on the Lebanese people a hostile foreign will; namely, the will of Tel Aviv, Washington, and their agents. In the final analysis, this is an agreement among three enemies who harbor hostility and hatred for Arab Lebanon and its brave people. Therefore, it was not strange that the provisions of the agreement have come to entrench the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and firmly establish U.S. hegemony so the Phalangist Party can consolidate its facist domination over the masses of Arab Lebanon. It was also not strange that the agreement has contained provisions, giving privileges to those who betrayed the Lebanese people and allied themselves with the Israeli invasion forces, such as the militias of the Phalangists, Sa'd Haddad, and their ilks who have acted against the people's wishes. We say that was not strange because under this agreement, the Lebanese regime's primary task will be to coerce the Lebanese people, create suitable conditions for Israel's ambitions and Washington's interests in Lebanon, and carry out wholesale massacres against Lebanese nationalists by means of the Phalangist militias and an Israeli blessing, as has happened in the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

It was also not strange that the agreement contained provisions facilitating an Israeli economic invasion of Lebanon. This is because the Phalangist Party, which is represented by the present government, has been, and still is, the only beneficiary from the marketing of Israeli commodities and agricultural and industrial products in Lebanon — at the expense of Lebanese agriculture and industrial establishments. The leaders of the Phalangist Party are carrying out Israel's plan of turning Lebanon into an Israeli market in which they will be the sole agents. They will be receiving commissions on every Israeli commodity and product, exactly as they used to do in the fifth dock at Beirut harbor, as well as in Juniyah harbor and other illegal harbors.

Therefore, when it signed the contract of submission, the Lebanese regime, which represents the Phalangist Party, signed a writ of open alliance; this time among the Phalangists, the Israeli enemy, and Washington against Lebanon, its people, homeland, and state. Under this agreement, Tel Aviv and Washington will enable the Phalangist Party to tighten the grip of terrorism and coercion over the whole of Lebanon, and at the same time, represent Israeli and U.S. interests in that Arab country.

The majority of the Lebanese groups and communities are fully aware of these facts. It is not surprising, therefore, to find all the Lebanese communities and factions rejecting and opposing this conspiratorial agreement because the Lebanese people refuse to allow their country to become an Israeli-U.S. protectorate and a farm in which the Phalangist Party's armed elements play havoc with the safety of the people. The people of east Beirut are very much aware of the practices of the Phalangist fascists, even against their isolationist allies when these allies differ with them or oppose their absolute control. What they did to the party of Camille Sham'un is very well known. What will happen to the Lebanese Arab masses if, God forbid, this party is allowed to dominate the Lebanese people and territory. The Phalangist Party will not hesitate to deal with some of the politicians who are now approving its Israeli policy in the same manner in which it dealt with the party of Camille Sham'un.

Therefore, for the Phalangist Party and the government it represents, the aim is not the withdrawal of the invading Israelis, the liberation of the Lebanese soil, or the preservation of Lebanon's independence and freedom, but, as we have just said, a tripartite Israeli-U.S.-Phalangist alliance that is hostile to Lebanon, its people, homeland, and state.

In light of these considerations, those who speak in the name of the government and the Phalangists will not benefit from their justifications and wrong arguments because the Lebanese people are perfectly aware of the nature of the tripartite alliance, which is hostile to the Lebanese people and their nation. They are also aware of the size of the dangers and disasters that will befall Lebanon if this alliance succeeds in pushing through its conspiratorial agreement.

The Lebanese people have frankly and openly expressed their national and pan-Arab stand, namely, the rejection of the agreement and the determination to foil it. The agreement was rejected not only by certain Lebanese factions. All the Lebanese people have rejected it and have expressed their intention to resist it because all the Lebanese communities and factions care for the Lebanese affiliation, unity, independence, dignity, and freedom. This rejection and determination to resist has proven that the Phalangist Party, which is represented by the government, is a mere minority allied with the enemy and that wants to impose this enemy on Lebanon. This is impossible. Neither the Phalangists, Tel Aviv, nor Washington will be able to impose this enemy on Lebanon and the Arab nation.

The Lebanese Government has crossed the narrow space that used to separate it from the Phalangist Party, and has unmasked its identity as a tool for this party and its Israeli policies, and aims to dominate Lebanon by signing the document of handing Lebanon over to Israel and Washington. We in Arab Syria will never allow our Arab masses in the liberated Lebanese areas of Tripoli and Al-Biqa' to be handed over to Israel and the Phalangist Party. Our national and pan-Arab duty imposes on us an unchanging commitment to defend the liberated Lebanese areas and the masses of the Lebanese Arab people in these areas. Our armed forces will shoulder this pan-Arab responsibility until the proud Lebanese people are able to defeat the invading forces, foil the plot, and restore their freedom, independence, and the pride of the Lebanese nation and state.

From the national and pan-Arab viewpoints, Syria is committed to the Lebanese Arab people, represented by their national and progressive forces, and to all the honorable forces that care for Lebanon's independence, Arabism, and unity. Syria will honor this commitment regardless of costs and sacrifices.

The partners of the tripartite alliance will blunder greatly if they fall under the illusion that they can pick on the Lebanese people and impose hegemony and Zionism on them. The decisions made on this Arab land can only be an Arab decisions; the willpower in this region can only be Arab willpower. This will prove this, and time will be the judge.

Arabs Urged To Foil Accord
JN201256 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The dangers of the U.S.-sponsored agreement, which the Lebanese Government signed with the Israeli enemy, are not confined to Lebanon. They also affect Syria and the rest of the Arab countries because the agreement stipulated that Lebanon should accept Israeli military presence on its land, Israeli inteference in its internal affairs, and conditions unprecedented in international relations, particularly regarding the opening of borders for the so-called movement of goods and persons.

This does not only mean striking at Lebanon's independence, squandering its sovereignty, or treading on its dignity, but also means jeopardizing Lebanon's entity and existence. This is what the Zionists and their U.S. supporters want. Otherwise, how can we explain the signing of a new memorandum of understanding between the U.S. secretary of state, who is the godfather of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and the Israeli charge d'affaires in Washington? One of the clauses of this memorandum allows Israel to interfere in Lebanon even if it falsely claims that the situation in southern Lebanon threatens its security.

This is a question Syria directs to the Lebanese Government for a frank and decisive reply on what it can do about the exposed U.S.-Israeli collusion against Lebanon's future and destiny. Can this government continue to say that its agreement with the Zionists guarantees Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, particularly after the Americans and Zionists signed the new memorandum of understanding? If the Lebanese Government finds it difficult to answer this question, we will say that what is contained in the memorandum of understanding refutes all that this government has said in defense of the submission contract. The course of events and facts imposes itself and cannot be concealed behind a statement made here or there.

The Lebanese Government's relinquishment of Lebanon's destiny and future has been exposed through this government's disregard and violation of Lebanon's national charter and the spirit of this charter — as expressed in the statement of the first government after independence, in which it pledged not to sign any agreement that harms Leabnon's sovereignty and independence. The current government has also relinquished Lebanon's destiny and future through its disregard and belittlement of the provisions of the 1944 Alexandria protocol, which linked the retention of Lebanon's current borders with the preservation of its sovereignty and independence.

Naturally, this situation makes it incumbent upon all the Arab countries to conduct talks and discussions about it and to adopt the appropriate decisions in light of the provisions of the Alexandria protocol, since Lebanon is an Arab League member that signed this protocol. Besides, the new dangers emerging since the Lebanese-Israeli agreement makes it incumbent upon all the Arabs to confront and foil this agreement through specific and binding decisions.

Syria greatly hopes that its brothers will adopt stands and practices that will meet the danger posed by the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to their future and existence. Syria will remain, as it has always been, the vanguard of Arab struggle and the first defender of the nation's rights, dignity, might, and glory.

Unionist Socialist Party on Lebanese Agreement
JN191717 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 19 May (SANA) — The Political Bureau of the Unionist Socialist Party issued a statement here today in whcih it strongly denounced the Lebanese-Israeli contract of submission.

The statement emphasizes that the struggler Arab people in Lebanon are the only victims of the conspiratorial agreement. They are caught between the jaws of the pincers of the Phalangist regime, which is an agent of U.S. imperialism, and the fascist hostile Israel. The statement condemns the Arab rulers who are either spectators to the tragedy, blessed it, encouraged it, or participated in it.

The statement adds that since Syria is the only one defending Lebanon's Arabism and unity and confronting Zionism and imperialism in defense of the Arabs to prevent the liquidation of the Palestine question, it is therefore, the duty of all Arabs to stand by Syria's steadfastness.

In conclusion, the statement says that the Political Bureau hails all forces that stand fast in fraternal Lebanon, and the states of the socialist bloc, led by the friendly USSR, which are loyal to our people and our just cause.

Palestine Broadcast Defies U.S. 'War Minister'
JN182026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 May 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Abu Salim's Talk"]

[Text] In addition to the threats against Syria, the Zionist moves, and the preparations and troop concentrations to launch an aggression against Syria, the United States has clearly and explicitly announced that it is ready and determined to fight alongside the Zionists in case a war erupts between them and Syria.

Two days ago, the U.S. war minister publicly said that the United States will not allow Israel to be defeated and that it will strongly confront any threat to Israel. He also said that the United States will not allow the present Zionist gains to be undermined by the eruption of a new war between the Zionist entity and Syria. The U.S. war minister added that the United States will not abandon the Zionist entity, and that any war against this entity will be confronted by a huge force, to kill any desire to harm this entity's prestige. He added that any war against the Zionist forces will be confronted by a strong, avenging response to eliminate any kind of hope or profit.

These statements are clear and very frank. The United States will not allow Israel to be defeated or the present Zionist gains

to be undermined. Also, any war against the Zionist entity will be confronted by a huge force to eliminate any desire or hope to harm this entity's prestige. Any war against the Zionist forces will be confronted by a strong, avenging response to eliminate any kind of profit or hope. This is a clear and very frank talk made publicly to everybody. This talk shows complete disdain for the United Nations and world public opinion. It is also an overt, clear U.S. declaration encouraging and supporting the Zionists in ignoring the United Nations and in avoiding the implementation of its resolutions.

These statements are also a strong slap in the face to all those who say that they want, intend, or have succeeded in putting pressure on the United States to make the Zionists implement the UN resolutions. This is a clear announcement that these agreements, which they impose on Lebanon, are gains for the Zionists alone, and that those who agree to them, are implicit partners in the gains the Zionists have achieved. They are also partners in safeguarding the Zionist entity's prestige. This means they are minor allies of the Zionist entity.

These U.S. statements clearly explain that the mission of the U.S. forces in Lebanon, the Arab region, the Mediterranean, and other areas, is to support the Zionist entity in its aggressions against the Arabs, to impose the Zionist entity's hegemony and control over all of the Arab territories, and to fight alongside this entity if any Arab party confronts it. This is a strong slap in the face to those who call themselves friends of the United States in the region and who try to convince the Arab people that the United States can be neutral, a mediator, or a friend of the Arabs.

The statements in which the Americans openly declared that they are ready to fight alongside the Zionists reveal the U.S. role from the very beginning of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The statement that draws our attention is the one in which the U.S. war minister said that the United States will strongly confront any threat against the Zionist entity or any desire to harm this entity's prestige. It is well known that the Americans and Zionists are saying that the Zionist entity is exposed to Syrian threats and desires to foil Israelidesigns, from which it seeks to achieve gains as a result of its invasion of Lebanon. This is not only a threat to Syria, but a frank, clear declaration that there is an intention or a plan to deal a blow to Syria in a way that eliminates its desire to foil the U.S.-Zionist designs in Lebanon, and protects the Zionists against the Syrian threats, as they put it.

It is true that one of the most important reasons for this mad U.S. stand is the firmness and courage of the Syrian stand, and the U.S.-Zionist fear of the results the Syrian stand may have on their schemes in the region. It is also true that when it honorably and bravely confronted these schemes on behalf of the Arab nation, Syria took everything into consideration. Had Syria been afraid of the U.S.-Zionist threats, it would not have adopted this stand.

All those who assume their pan-Arab responsibilities must know they have many serious duties they must carry out. Those conspirators who believe that Syria fears their threats must know they will not escape the flames of battle.

President Al-Asad Receives Iranian Delegation

JN191825 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] At 1745 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Hosayn Sheykh ol-Islam, Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary, and his delegation. The meeting was attended by Mr (Tawakkuli), Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus. The Iranian official gave the president a letter from Iranian President 'Ali Khameni'. Talks centered on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of joint interest.

Receives Message From Khamene'i

JN192140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] Today President al-Asad received from Hosayn Sheykh ol-Islam a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. The message affirmed Iran's full backing and support for Syria in confronting Zionist ambitions and intentions. The message described the signing of the agreement, which is being imposed on Lebanon, as a first step toward recognizing Israel and consolidating its cancerous presence. The message also said that the agreement infringes on Syria's security, weakens the front that is hostile to Zionism, and prepares the climate for the implementation of the remaining stages of the Camp David accords and Reagan's plan.

The message also affirmed that the agreement cannot be a substitute for the unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. It affirmed that confrontation of the vicious U.S.-Zionist onslaught cannot be achieved without revolutionary allegiance, strong cohesion with the Palestinian issue, and devotion to liberating Palestine and Jerusalem. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. The president thanked Hosayn Sheykh ol-Islam for conveying the message and expressed appreciation for the Iranian position in support of our struggle. The president asked Sheykh ol-Islam to convey his good wishes and greetings to the Iranian leaders.

Envoys To Convey Messages to Arab Leaders

JN200556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' will leave Damascus Saturday morning with messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to the heads of the fraternal Arab countries.

Briefs

Public Works Minister Dies — Nayif Jarbu', minister of public works and water resources, passed away on Friday following heart surgery. [Excerpt] [Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 May 83 JN]

IDF Radio on U.S. Denials of Reported Agreement

TA200857 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0847 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The United States has not signed any agreement with Israel providing legal authorization for Israeli attacks against Lebanon or any other country. This is being reported by official sources in Washington in reaction to publicity that appeared this week. According to this publicity, a secret agreement signed this week between Israel and the United States contains recognition of Israel's right to use force and pursue terrorists acting from Lebanese territory.

The same sources have confirmed that momorandums of understanding have been signed between the two countries, but they refused to go into detail about their content. In an interview with the REUTER agency, a U.S. official did say, however, that every nation, including Israel, enjoys the right to self-determination. He added: If anyone fires at Qiryat Shemona, I see the Israel logic in the Israeli's desire to silence that firing.

Arens Said Planning W. Bank Administration Changes

TA190922 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 19 May 83 p 1

[Text] Among the policy changes Defense Minister Moshe Arens is planning to make in the territories is the expected replacement of the man who oversees the civilian administration. Rehavya Vardi, coordinator of activities in the territories, is expected to be replaced.

It is being pointed out that it is not inconceivable that the personnel change presages far-reaching changes in the organization of Israeli activity in the territories, to the point of decreasing the civilian administration's activity and increasing that of the military government, in effect, a return to the situation that, to a certain degree, prevailed prior to the establishment of the civilian administration. Recently Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and the commander of the Central Command, Ori Or, submitted a report to the defense minister about bypassing the law in the territories. The chief of staff and commander recommended that the government amend codes so as to make it possible to bypass appeals to the High Court of Justice by inhabitants of the territories as well as to enable stiffer punishments for rioters in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Among other things, the pair recommended amending the code permitting the deportation of rioters from the territories or adopting code that would require deterrent punishments to be meted out to people disrupting order.

Ma'ariv Reviews Situation in West Bank

TA191050 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 19 May 83 p 13

[Commentary by Yosef Tzuri'el: "Sobering Up in Judaea and Samaria"]

[Text] Who knows how long it will take before the phrase "one blow and we have done it" is eliminated from the dictionary of powerful Israelis in the administered territories?

In the short history of the military government in Judaea and Samaria there has to date been only one man who knew how to get along with the Arabs of the area, Refa'el Vardi. Not an expert in Middle East affairs, not a statesman, but he sensed every event, every development with his fingertips and worked with commonsense.

He was followed by people with pretensions, and in different ways they contributed to disrupting lives. One tried the method of donkey and whip, bluntly and violently. Another one thought that if he boycotted people, he would win broad renown. And the one who tried to be sophisticated thought he held the key to the elimination of PLO influence in the area.

They believed they were above other mortals. They did not hesitate. They were not deterred. They did not think they might be mistaken. The "one blow and we have done it" method became policy for them. They signed orders and thought that they had thus completed their work. They did not imagine that reality was stronger than they were.

Now a sobering-up is becoming apparent. A new defense minister. A new chief of staff. A new head of the civilian administration. A new military commander. And not one of them can close his eyes to the shards of past years' policy laid out before them.

There are problems that were shoved aside or misinterpreted and which now require examination: the Jordanian involvement; the status of the PLO; the degree of economic dependence on Israel; the blossoming of educational institutions and the political significance of this; the delusions that were shattered about a mass emigration of young people; the overt and covert support for the inhabitants from foreign elements; whether the enormous investment in the Village Leagues is worthwhile; the loss of the hope that by uprooting the urban leadership, a ready rural population would fall into the arms of the Israeli administration. There is a denial of "heresy of principle" in the last two issues. Not one of the people now in charge of affairs in Judaea and Samaria is the father of Mustafa Dudin. They received him as a legacy. The same thing applies to the dismissal of the mayors and the boycotts.

For the first time since the idea of the Village Leagues was brought up, there is somebody who is demanding a report on the financial outlays. There is somebody who is complaining about out of the ordinary actions. There is somebody who is reminding them: With all due respect, we rule.

And the main point: The blind trust placed in Mustafa Dudin and those surrounding him has been undermined. And there are already people who are asking: Is the investment worthwhile? Is there not a trace of self-delusion here? And at what is this gentleman [last word in English] aiming?

And if this is the case with the "rural sector," in the towns the foundations on which the military government's policy rested for years is now being undermined. Mayors and public figures have already been boycotted and dismissed. Influential people in Nabulus, Ramallah, and Hebron have already been restricted, detained, and arrested. Nevertheless, the military government

has not reaped any benefits. Fear increased. Panic blew through the streets, the offices. No more.

Now a wind of attentiveness, appeasement is beginning to blow. The first shoots of a dialogue are beginning to show themselves. Not about annexation and not about a Palestinian state. About coexistence within the current framework of a military government, of something temporary.

In another year, 2, or maybe 3, it will be possible to know if turning back on the "one blow and we have done it" method has paid off for both sides.

Morning Press on Chief of Staff's Report

TA200729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 20 May 83

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Davar* writes that the recommendations by the chief of staff and the commander of the Central Command to amend the border guards and police codes in the territories and, at the same time, to decrease the military force stationed there for policing are worth adopting. In the same way, deterrent punishments for rioters should be seriously considered. In contrast to this, it is doubtful if there is great wisdon in deporting rioters to the east bank of the Jordan. There, foreign television crews would be waiting for them in order to immortalize the youths deported from their homes for throwing stones. Making the imposition of order more efficient, which is what they intend, can only be accomplished if Israel proves that different punishments are not given for indentical crimes.

A stonethrower does not necessarily have a political smell, and as long as there is no intention to deport the religious stonethrowers [Orthodox Jews] from the Ramot Quarter of Jerusalem to another country, this punishment must not be used wholesale against the the Arabs of the West Bank.

Ha'aretz writes that the report submitted to the defense minister by the chief of staff and the commander of the Central Command appears at first glance to be a note for the mass deportation of the Arab inhabitants of the territories. Mass deportation is not an answer, and Arab defense against the settlers will only surface in other forms. The only humanitarian way to end rioting is to stop settlement, and find a solution providing Israel with an answer and the right to separate independent existence for the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. The other ways lead to barbaric moves by Jews and Arabs, one against the other, and a constant war between the two peoples who have been sentenced to live as neighbors.

The Jerusalem Post says that the defense minister should not waste time, but should reject the idea to make deportation a standard punishment for those who break the peace in Judaea and Samaria.

West Bank Doctor Fired Over Poisoning Affair

TA200738 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 20 May 83 p 1

[Report by Margery Greenfeld]

[Text] The civil administration in Judaea and Samaria yesterday sacked the director of public health services in the areas, Dr Husayn Ubayd, apparently for granting an un-authorized interview to *The Jerusalem Post* on the "poisonings" in March.

The letter of dismissal, in Arabic and Hebrew, makes no direct memtion of the interview. But 'Ubayd said he was told by a civil administration source that his sacking was a direct result of the March 31 interview in which he said that the symptoms shown by girls from the village of 'Arrabah "certainly points to something more than a case of mass hysteria."

The civil administration spokesman was not available for comment last night.

'Ubayd, who held his post for 13 years, was handed the letter, dated May 19, effective at 1:30 p.m. the same day. He had received a warning letter last month cautioning him that his dismissal was being considered for "inappropriate behaviour."

'Ubayd told *The Post* last night: "I am shocked that this sort of thing could happen in a democratic country like Israel. If these people are the representatives of the Israeli democratic system, I can only ask myself what sort of democracy this is."

In the March interview, 'Ubayd said that the first incidents in the "poisoning wave" in 'Arrabah near Janin were triggered by an organic substance, which also affected the Arab and Israeli investigators called to the scene the next day. But he noted that some subsequent cases of dizziness, abdominal pains and nausea could have been caused by fear and panic.

A team of investigators from the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, reached similar conclusions in their final report presented last month.

Nabulus Municipality Fails To Resume Activity

TA200740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] An attempt has failed in Nabulus to resume the municipality's activity and appoint a mayor instead of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who was dismissed. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the bureau of commerce tried to convene the representatives of the various organizations in the town for this purpose, but most of them announced that they supported the position of the municipality council members that work should not be resumed as long as Ash-Shak'ah was dismissed. At present Nabulus has a mayor who was appointed by Israel.

Curfew in Gaza Against Angry Netivot Residents

TA191717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] About an hour ago hundreds of inhabitants of Netivot and the Gaza Bloc settlements tried to break into the town of Gaza to express their furor over the fact that two Netivot residents were murdered in Gaza in the last few months. At first they held a memorial rally for the two, and then tempers rose and they began to run toward Gaza.

Our correspondent David Friedman reports that large IDF and police forces are preventing them from entering Gaza and have also imposed a curfew on the town.

Three Reservists Jailed for Refusal To Serve

TA190859 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 19 May 83 p 3

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Text] Over the holiday [Shavu'ot] another three resefvists were sentenced for refusing to serve in Lebanon. The three are: Corporal (A.M.), a combat medic from Tel Aviv who was sentenced to 35 days; Sergeant (R.A.), who serves in the infanty, from Kibbutz Nahal 'Oz, who was sentenced to 28 days; and Sergeant (Robona) 'Ofer of the military police who was sentenced to 14 days.

To date a total of 54 reserve soldiers have been sentenced and 19 reservists are currently serving their sentences.

The spokesman for There Is a Limit [reservists who oppose war in Lebanon] said yesterday that the agreement signed with Lebanon was a miserable one and superfluous, like the entire war in Lebanon. The agreement does not guarantee the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon; it just passes the responsibility for this from the Government of Israel to the Government of Syria. From this viewpoint, the agreement simply provides legitimization for our soldiers' continued stay beyond the border.

Moshe Zaq Analyzes Syrian Moves, Policy

TA191011 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 19 May 83 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Habib is Not Regarded Affectionately in Damascus" — play on words, since Habib is spelled the same way in Hebrew as haviv, someone regarded affectionately]

[Text] It was Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who had been scheduled to begin negotiations with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad over the evacuation of the Syrian forces from Lebanon, who asked the United States to send Ambassador Philip Habib to Damascus. The Americans did not grant this request wholeheartedly, since they feared a Syrian refusal which would be interpreted as a slap in the face for U.S. diplomacy. But what persuaded them was the request of the Lebanese who claimed that Philip Habib was very acceptable to Damascus and the Syrians would especially want to speak with him.

The Americans gave way and Philip Habib was scheduled to go to Damascus today, except that at the last moment the Syrian Government announced that it "would not receive Philip Habib this week because it had nothing to talk with him about," and in an announcement published by the official Syrian news agency, they added that "Syria has nothing to talk about with Habib, who is one of the officials most hostile to the Arabs and their cause."

Washington was surprised. Only a few days previously Amin al-Jumayyil had told them that Philip Habib was very acceptable to Damascus and here he was described as hostile. Therefore, Washington officials rushed to stress that the Syrian announcement spoke of not accepting Habib this week, and this did not mean that the Syrians had closed the door on negotiations.

In the course of the Israeli-Lebanese-U.S. negotiations, the Lebanese promised the United States that they had a written commitment by President Hafiz al-Asad that if Israel agreed to withdraw from Lebanon and the Government of Lebanon asked him to withdraw the Syrian Army, he would accede to that request.

It was on this information that the Americans based their optimism that, after they achieved the agreement with Israel, this would lead to an evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

They hoped they would not need to conduct negotiations with the Syrians at all and George Shultz even said this during his visit to Israel. But the Israeli-Lebanese agreement had hardly been concluded when Amin al-Jumayyil came along to ask for Philip Habib's help in negotiations with Syria. The United States responded, but Syria said "no" to Habib.

This "no" from Damascus is only one of the expressions of the nervousness that has gripped the Syrian authorities in view of the Arab world's unity behind the Lebanese demand for an evacuation of the Syrian Army. This is why there were so many contradictory reports yesterday about the Syrians blocking the Damascus-Beirut highway. This is alsowhy the surprising announcement about Damascus' refusal to receive Philip Habib was made.

During the Lebanon war, when Israeli aircraft attacked the Syrian missile battery in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', the Syrian president calmly ordered missiles to be fired at **all** the planes that were then in tha Al-Biqa' airspace, although he knew that there were also Syrian planes among them, planes that only a few minutes prior to that had tried to stop the penetration of Israeli planes.

In so doing he proved to his people that he had the ability to make speedy decisions and knew how to plan his moves without "sentiments" and without emotion, and it is actually now that the Syrian president has lost his ability to maneuver. He is examining and checking out different and contradictory moves as to how to overcome the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The twistings and turnings in the Syrian reactions are also based in this.

This does not mean that Syria does not know its own objective: It wants to foil the Israeli-Lebanese agreement at all costs. This

is also the political objective of its ally, the Soviet Union. But Syria does not want to be isolated in the Arab world. After the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, Syria succeeded in isolating Egypt. All the Arab countries put pressure on Egypt; almost all of them servered diplomatic relations. But after the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, almost all the Arab countries backed Lebanon, and they supported Lebanon's demand that Syria also withdraw its Army from Lebanon.

The Americans hope that this Arab pressure will convince Syria to change its position, but Syria has been frightened by its glaring isolation in the Arab world. It is trying to break out of the ring by creating more convenient opening conditions for negotiations and because of this it is checking out the other side's weak points.

Syria is rejecting Philip Habib's visit and waiting for American offers to appease them.

— Syria is closing and opening the border with Lebanon in order to signal to the Government of Lebanon that it has the ability to strangle the Lebanese economy.

— Syria is stepping up the tension on the cease-fire lines with Israel in order to remind Israel and the West that 30 May is close and they will need Syrian approval for an extension of the UN force's mandate in the Golan Heights. Because of this it would be advisable not to put too much pressure on Syria, which could harden its position on the UN force in the Golan Heights.

In this state of affairs, it is difficult to predict an immediate breakthrough on the question of the evacuation of the Syrian Army from Lebanon. On the contrary, weeks of tension and stretched nerves are to be expected, in a Syrian attempt to improve its opening positions in negotiations with Lebanon.

The Soviet Union also wants in the same way to change the U.S. view expressed by President Reagan at a news conference over the holiday [Shavu'ot] that "the United States does not need the Soviet Union in talks with Lebanon." The Soviets will try to soften the U.S. positon, but for the moment the Americans are determined not to incorporate the Soviets in negotiations over the Syrians' evacuation from Lebanon. In their opinion, the Soviets will not do anything out of the ordinary, nor will they now create tension that cannot be curbed, because Moscow will not want to disturb the U.S.-Soviet negotiations over the limitation of strategic weapons in Europe, negotiations in which the Soviets are most interested. This is the U.S. belief. Therefore, the United States is not losing its patience and is continuing on its way by signing the memorandum of understanding with Israel. It only expects that Israel should also not lose its patience, even if the Israeli evacuation takes longer than expected because, after all, the Israeli achievement does not depend on the Syrians' evacuation from Lebanon; it has already been achieved by the Lebanese Government's agreement to end the state of war with Israel, against Syria's opposition and despite its threats. This signing of an agreement cannot be canceled; it is an additional breakthrough toward Israeli-Arab peace, after the peace agreement with Egypt.

Shamir On Lebanon Accord, Relations With Egypt

TA200633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that he is not sure that the agreement signed with Lebanon will lead to the rapid conclusion of the war, but it is an essential step toward the conclusion of the war. The agreement, if it is kept, solves the problems.

[Begin Shamir recording] I do not know, I am not sure if this agreement will lead to the immediate conclusion of the war and the return home of all our soldiers, but one thing is clear to me: Without this agreement it would be impossible to conclude the war and impossible to bring our soldiers home. I will not say with complete confidence that the arrangements that have been achieved and agreed upon guarantee us 100 percent security. I will not say that. There is no such thing in the world. If — heaven forbid — these arrangements do not work and if someone or something is hurt, we have all the forces and possibilities to prevent, to amend, to react. [end recording]

Shamir said that there has been a retreat in the peace process with Egypt. They were trying to keep this peace a chilly one, and the minister said it was inconceivable to have peace without normalization or full diplomatic relations.

Minister Shamir made these remarks to members of the Herut Movement in Tirat Hakarmel and it our correspondent Haviva Roger brought them to us.

Foreign Minister To Visit Belgium in June

TA181834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will pay an official visit to Belgium at the beginning of June. The visit will last 2 days.

Minister Uzan Reiterates 45-Km Line Option

TA191113 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1049 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Labor and Social Welfare Minister Aharon Uzan said this afternoon that the plan still stands for an IDF withdrawal to the 45-km line if the Syrians do not withdraw from Lebanon. Ministers Uzan and Mordekhay Ben-Porat were the ones who raised the proposal to withdraw to the 45-km line in the Cabinet session. Uzan also said the IDF is preparing for the possibility that the Syrians will not leave Lebanon. Speaking to journalists in Tiberias, he said that we have not issued any ultimatums to the Syrians.

His remarks were reported by our correspondent Menahem Horowitz.

Peres Reacts To European Parliament Decision

TA191715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The European Parliament in Strasbourg has called on the governments of the European Community to participate in the international conference on the Palestinian issue that will be held in Paris in 3 months. The resolution was passed by a large majority, although the EEC countries condemned the planned conference and made it clear they would not attend. The conference will be held in accordance with a UN General Assembly resolution and under the aegis of UNESCO.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who is currently in Strasbourg as the guest of the European Parliament, said that the resolution constitutes a direct encouragement to the PLO, which is seeking to prevent a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

European Parliament President To Visit in Fall

TA190836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The president of the European parliament, (Peter Duncat), will visit Israel this fall. He will also visit Egypt and Jordan.

Arabic Commentary on Al-Wazir's Visit to Amman

JN191955 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 May 83

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat's right arm, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, arrived in Amman yesterday. It was announced that he had come to discuss the conditions of the citizens in the occupied territory. The real objective of Abu Jihad's visit is revealed in the following report by Middle East affairs editor Shaul Menashe:

[Begin recording] The announcement of Abu Jihad's arrival in Amman to tackle the affairs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is only an attempt to conceal the real motives behind the visit. Some people may think the Fatah leaders have nothing to do these days except deal with the affairs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. One could also think that the citizens of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are waiting impatiently for Abu Jihad's arrival in Amman to solve their problems and facilitate their affairs.

Abu Jihad was sent to Amman in an attempt to explain the difficulties and obstacles facing the PLO in the wake of the Syrian regime's attempts to liquidate Yasir 'Arafat's wing and to support the leftist wings that are loyal to Syria. Abu Jihad is trying to convince officials in Amman that these difficulties prevent the PLO leadership from adopting a decisive decision concerning the Palestinians' participation in the political process with Jordan.

On the other hand, the recent measures which the Jordanian regime has taken against citizens in the West Bank and Gaza included, among other things, the liquidation of [Palestinian] cells in Jordan which engage in sabotage actions. This followed the acts of sabotage against U.S. establishments in Jordan a few days ago. Moreover, Abu Jihad's arrival in Amman seeks to conceal the wave of split and discord which weigns heavily on the PLO these days in the wake of Syria's success in gaining the support of the extreme leftist organizations, and also in the wake of the appointment of Al-Haj Isma'il, who was the commander of the PLO forces in the Sidon region before the Lebanese war, as a commander of the PLO forces in northern Al-Biqa'. It is well known that those who oppose 'Arafat reject this appointment and say that Al-Haj Isma'il is unworthy to be a commander because, as they say, he is a coward who escaped from the fighting front.

Finally, Abu Jihad arrived in Amman after the measures and restrictions which the Jordanian authorities announced recently concerning the movements of West Bank citizens and their travels abroad. These measures seek to put pressure on 'Arafat to tell him that the Jordanian regime, and not the PLO, is the one which has the initiative and the one which runs the citizens' affairs in the West Bank. This insinuation is also addressed to the supporters of the PLO in the West Bank and Gaza. By this, Jordan wants to tell the PLO and the citizens of the West Bank and Gaza that Jordan is the gateway to the West Bank and Gaza. Even the PLO's money devoted to these regions must first pass through Jordan. [end recording]

Post Poll on Support for Cabinet Leaders

TA200739 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 20 May 83 pp 1, 14

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The popularity of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his leading ministers slipped by about five percent this month, although they all maintain large leads over their nearest challengers.

This is the finding of the latest *Jerusalem Post* poll, conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Centre under the direction of Dr Sarah Shemer. A representative sample of 1,091 persons was interviewed between May 2 and May 10.

According to Shemer, the decrease in popularity of the leading cabinet members corroborates another finding (published in *The Post* last Tuesday), according to which if elections had been held last week, the Likud would have lost some of its support, although not to Labour. The lost Likud votes, according to the poll, would have gone to other coalition parties such as Tehiya and the National Religious Party.

Interviewees were asked who they think is the man most suitable to serve as prime minister and Begin was named by 41.1 percent of those polled, a drop of 4.5 percent from his rating in March. In February he was selected by 44.7 percent.

Shemer notes that this month's is Begin's lowest rating since last October and may mirror dissatisfaction with government performance felt considerably before the past month. Shemer explained that there is a time lag between the first cognitive dissatisfaction and its reflection in polls.

Begin's nearest rival is former President Yitzhaq Navon, who now has a rating of 20.3 percent, as against 15 percent in the March poll.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is third with 5.5 percent, roughly the same as the March poll, with Labour Chairman Shim'on Peres far behind with only three percent support, a slight drop from the 3.9 percent of the March poll.

Ex-Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is next with 1.5 percent, a slight climb from the last poll's 1.2 percent. Another former defense minister 'Ezer Weizman, is named by 0.9 percent. A large percentage of those polled — 23.5 — had no answer at all.

Moshe Arens was named as best defense minister by 21.4 percent of those interviewed, a drop from the 26.6 percent support he won in March. But the first choice for the job is former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon with 22.4 percent, also a slight drop from the 24.8 percent he got in the last poll. Shemer notes that Sharon's popularity remains high notwithstanding his departure from office.

Far behind, in third position, is Rabin, with 5.7 percent. In fourth place is former Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan with 4.5 percent. Weizman gets 3.8 percent, Peres 2.7, Knesset Member Hayim Bar-Lev 1.3, MK Mordekhay Gur one and others 1.3 percent.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's popularity did not fall at a much greater rate than other government ministers. He is down from 28.4 percent in March, to 23.4 percent. Next in popularity, with 5.9 percent, is former Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz, Labour's Gad Ya'aqubi is the choice of 2.6 percent. Labour's candidate for finance minister, Professor Hayim Ben-Shahar, is the choice of only 1.8 percent, while Economy Minister Ya'aqov Meridor gets 1.3 percent. Ya'aqov Levinson is named by 1.1 percent, and 4.6 percent have other choices. More than half of those polled did not answer this question.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's popularity also slipped, from 34.3 percent in the March poll to 29.8 percent now. His closest rival, Abba Eban, slipped from 12.6 percent to 9.8 percent. Next comes Rabin with 3.5 percent, Arens with 3.2, Peres with 1.5, Weizman with 1.1, and President Hayim Herzog with 0.9 percent.

Druze Leader Urges Lebanon Dialogue

TA190750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] For the first time since the "Peace for Galilee Operation," Israeli Druze spiritual leader Shaykh at-Tarif has called on his brethren in Lebanon not to be used as a tool by the Arab Rejectionist Front, but to worry about their honor, status, and rights. The call is important because of Amin at-Tarif's prestige among Druze throughout the Middle East. Yo'el Dar reports:

[Begin Dar recording] For weeks and months, Shaykh Amin at-Tarif refrained from becoming involved in the internal debate among Lebanese Druze, especially between the supporters of Amir Arslan from 'Alayh and Walid Junblatt, the leftist leader, and he tried to help all of them, without exception. However, following the latest political developments, Shaykh Amin at-Tarif has decided to support the agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon and to call on his brethren across the border to adopt the path of dialogue and not follow those rejecting any compromise [end recording]

Ash-Shuf Druze Reportedly Ready for Settlement

TA180932 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] An Israeli Druze leader has said that the Lebanese Druze are ready to reach a settlement with Israel. Shaykh (Labib Abu Ruqum), a member of the Haifa Druze religious court, urged Israel to accept the outstretched hand of the Lebanese Druze. He proposed establishing a liaison unit in the Ash-Shuf Mountains composed of Israeli and Lebanese Druze and IDF officers. He said Ash-Shuf mountain notables had told him they are willing to cooperate with such a unit.

Camille Sham'un on Lebanon Accord, Aftermath

TA190855 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 19 May 83 p 1

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Text]"The agreement with Israel is good and I support it. However, I was very disappointed that the Knesset did not approve the agreement unanimously or at least by a decisive majory, as did the Lebanese parliament."

Former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un said this last night to *Davar* in a telephone call from Khaldah to his home a few minutes after the ceremony for the signing of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel had ended in the Lebanon Beach Hotel.

In reply to the question of how Lebanon would react, on the assumption that Syria did not play its role in the agreement, Sham'un said negotiations with the Syrians should be opened and he expected prolonged and exhaustive negotiations. Lebanon would have to conduct these negotiations "with openness and caution" in order to avoid a complete rift with the Syrians.

Referring to the possibility of the IDF evacuating the Ash-Shuf area after the signing of the agreement, Sham'un said that such a move should be made in coordination with the Lebanese Army, whose job it would be to take over the areas evacuated by the IDF.

In reply to the question of whether the Lebanese Army would be able to cope with the strong Druze militia, which might oppose its entry into the Ash-Shuf regions, Sham'un answered that, in his assessment, the Lebanese Army could cope with this task and also safeguard calm in the area.

Four Presidents in Zaire To Discuss OAU Crisis
AB191053 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The presidents of Burundi, the CAR, Congo, Gabon,and Zaire are meeting today in Kinshasa to discuss, among other things, the crisis which is threatening the OAU. The Republic of Gabon will no doubt raise the question of its candidacy to the post of secretary general of the OAU. This is one of the reasons why several Gabonese envoys have been traveling to a number of African capitals. One of these envoys is the Gabonese minister of youth and sports, who recently went to Burundi.

In Bujumbura, Mr Ngomo-Obiang talked to our colleagues, (Athanase and Genewey):

[Begin recording] [Ngomo-Obiang] President Bongo has usually been able to solve the problems facing him. At the continental level, he has always insisted on consulting his African partners in order to facilitate joint solutions. I think it is no secret to anyone that our continental institution, the OAU, is going through a period of uncertainty.

[Question by first unidentified reporter] Concerning the OAU in particular, I believe Gabon has not hidden its desire to put forward its candidacy for the post of secretary general of the OAU. What are its chances of success?

[Ngomo-Obiang] I must tell you frankly that it is not a question of chances of success. That is not the question. As you know, this African institution has always been and still is a great hope for all Africans. Gabon, as a founding member of the OAU, can also make its contribution at all levels of the institution. So I believe if Gabon presents any candidate, he has a good chance. The final decision, however, lies with the heads of state.

[Second unidentified reporter] Gabon will therefore go to Addis Ababa. How do you explain the sudden change in the attitude of Gabon, which did not attend the two abortive summits in Tripoli?

[Ngomo-Obiang] I don't think there has been any sudden change in Gabon's attitude. Talking about a sudden change of attitude implies that Gabon wants to overturn things in the OAU. I have already told you that Gabon is a founding member of the OAU, and has therefore been present at all its activities. It is not enough to be present at the summits. The OAU has undertaken many positive initiatives since its inception. If, according to you, Gabon was not present in Tripoli, there must be a reason for that. But I am not in a position to tell you why Gabon did not attend the Tripoli summit. We think all the heads of state should get together t.. find out exactly what is wrong with our institution.

[First unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, do you think that the 19th summit of the OAU will finally take place in Addis Ababa?

[Ngomo-Obiang] My dear friend, whether it takes place in Addis Ababa, Jupiter, Mars or Lilliput, that is not our problem. For us, the most important thing is the survival of the OAU. What I can assure you with certainty is that at the next OAU summit, Gabon will be present in the form of its head of state, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo. [end recording]

Session on Proposed Economic Commission Held
AB190941 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The ministers preparing a charter for the creation of an economic commission of Central African states ended their meeting yesterday in Libreville. The closing session was presided over by Gabonese First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri. According to the final communique issued at the end of the conference, the president of Gabon will carry out the necessary consultations to convene a summit of heads of state and government of the subregion in order to sign the treaty establishing the community.

An ad hoc committee, comprised of legal experts who will draw up the statute of the community, was established by the third session of the ministerial conference of the proposed economic commission of Central African states.

ALGERIA

Polish Deputy Prime Minister Visits Country

PM191207 Algiers El Moujahid in French 12 May 83 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Algerian-Polish Agreement on Cooperation in Planning"]

[Text] At the invitation of Abdelhamid Brahimi, FLN Central Committee member and minister of planning and national development, Janusz Obodowski, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit to Algeria 7-12 May 1983.

Accompanied by Mr Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade and cochairman of the Algerian-Polish joint committee, Mr Obodowski led a high-ranking interministerial delegation.

During his stay in Algeria the Polish deputy prime minister was received by President Chadli Benjedid, party secretary general, to whom he conveyed a message from Polish United Workers Party First Secretary and President of the Polish Council of Ministers General Jaruzelski.

He was also received by Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly, and by Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, prime minister.

The Polish deputy prime minister also had a series of talks with several members of the Algerian Government with whom he conducted a broad exchange of views on ways and means of helping to strengthen economic cooperation between the countries.

During a lecture-debate at the offices of the Planning and National Development Ministry on Tuesday afternoon [10 May] Mr Obodowski presented the objectives and main guidelines of the planning system and the chief measures to enrich the means of leadership of the Polish economy.

Last, we note that during its visit to Algeria the Polish delegation had several working sessions with members of the Algerian delegation concerning planning and national development.

This morning a cooperation agreement between the two countries' central planning bodies will be signed by Messrs A. Brahimi and J. Obodowski.

Foreign Minister Receives Cuban Counterpart

LD191107 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Algiers 19/5/83 (APS) — Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member, conferred yesterday with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

During the meeting attended by senior officials at the foreign Ministry (?and the) Cuban ambassador to Algiers, the two ministers examined the international situation and problems of common interest.

Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Arrives on Visit

OW180903 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18 — Le Khac, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister of foreign trade, co-chairman of the Vietnam-Algeria cooperation section, and special envoy of President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, arrived in Algiers Tuesday on an official visit. He was met at the airport by A. O'Bouzar, minister of state in charge of foreign trade; Senlaly, head of the department for commercial cooperation; and Vietnamese Counsellor Nguyen Van Thinh.

Communique on Vietnamese CP Delegation Visit

PM190941 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 13-14 May 83 p 4

[Unattributed report on "Joint FLN-Communist Party of Vietnam Communique" issued in Algiers on 11 May]

[Text] At the end of the visit paid to Algeria by a Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation 4-11 May at the FLN's invitation, a joint communique was issued, the content of which is as follows:

At the invitation of the FLN, a CPV delegation headed by Vu Quang, member of the Central Committee, member of the State Council, and director of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, paid a friendly working visit to Algeria 4-11 May 1983.

During its visit the Vietnamese delegation was received by: Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and chief of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; Bakhti Djelloul Nemiche, member of the Central Committee and minister for veterans' affairs; Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee and minister of public health; and Larbi Ould Khelifa, member of the Central Committee and secretary of state for secondary and technical education.

The CPV delegation visited the departments of Constantine and Batna, where it visited the shrines of the revolution, various industrial, agricultural and sociocultural achievements and had talks with provincial officials.

The Vietnamese delegation had a series of talks with an FLN delegation headed by Sliman Hoffman, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the party Foreign Relations Commission.

These talks were attended on the Vietnamese side by: Pham Quang Du, director of the Foreign Relations Department Africa and Middle East Section; Nguyen Van Vi, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department Africa and Middle East Section; and Le Tan, Vietnamese ambassador to Algeria.

On the Algeria side by: Hocine Hamel, member of the Central Committee and spokesman of the party Foreign Relations Commission; Mourad Lamoudi, director of the Foreign Relations Commission Third World Department; Abdelkader Neghra, director of the Foreign Relations Commission Europe-North America Department; and Salim Oulmane, member of the Foreign Relations Commission.

The talks, held in a frank and friendly atmosphere reflecting the ties of militant solidarity and combat fraternity which unite the two parties, involved a detailed examination of bilateral relations and an analysis of the international situation.

The Algerian delegation informed the Vietnamese delegation about the FLN's development since its fourth congress, the important progress it has made in the sphere of organization, and the many different actions taken in the framework of building a socialist society in keeping with the Algerian people's characteristics and specific values.

Preparations for the Fifth FLN Congress and the future national development plan, which are the country's main tasks for the current year, were also explained to the Vietnamese delegation.

The CPV for its part explained at length the lines, tasks, and objectives of the CPV and the Vietnamese people aimed at building socialism and defending the socialist homeland as defined by the Fifth CPV Congress. It also gave information on the successes already attained at the time when the heroic Vietnamese people are celebrating the 29th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory.

A detailed Analysis of the International Situation

Making a detailed analysis of the international situation, the FLN and the CPV expressed their deep concern over the increased international tension, the increased aggressiveness, and of imperialism and its allies and the redeployment of its forces, the use of the policy of force, domination and hegemony in all its forms, the revival of the arms race, the creation and maintenance of hotbeds of tension, interference in sovereign states' internal affairs, the use of mercenaries, various kinds of pressure, and attempts to destabilize progressive regimes.

These actions are aimed at jeopardizing Third World countries' independence and sovereignty, making them bear the burden of the crisis, shaking the international economy, and reducing their development and cooperation efforts with the aim of perpetuating the existing relationships of domination and exploitation.

The FLN and the CPV pledged to support any constructive initiative by the progressive and democratic forces in the world aimed at consolidating the detente process in the interests of all peoples and at safeguarding peace and international security.

Analyzing the prevailing situation on the African Continent, the FLN and CPV reaffirmed their support for the principle of strict respect for the African states' independence and sovereignty and for the exercise by peoples still under colonial domination of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

They reiterated their unreserved support for the Namibian people's liberation struggle under SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, and condemned the maneuvers of some Western countries belonging to the "Contact Group" which are trying to delay the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

Unswerving Support for the Saharan People

Similarly, they strongly condemned the racist, anachronistic, minority Pretoria regime which is perpetuating the shameful policy of apartheid and bantustanization. The FLN and CPV expressed their unconditional support for the South African people's heroic struggle under the leadership of their ANC vanguard to increase their freedom and dignity.

They reiterated their active solidarity with the frontline countries, especially the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Lesotho, which are facing the criminal attacks perpetrated by the fascist Pretoria regime and imperialism's pressures.

Turning to the situation prevailing in northwest Africa, the two parties reaffirmed their unswerving support for the West Saharan people's heroic struggle under the auspices of the Polisario, their sole legitimate representative, and recalled that the solution to this decolonization problem implies implementation of the relevant UN, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement resolutions and recommendations and the Nairobi summit decisions.

They launched an urgent appeal to Morocco and the Polisario to start the process leading to a just and lasting solution to this fratricidal conflict through peaceful negotiation.

The CPV praised Algeria's good-neighborly policy toward the other countries of the continent and noted with interest the redynamization of inter-Mahgreb relations and the promising prospects opened up in building the Arab Mahgreb, which is helping to increase the unity of the Arab Nation and the African Continent and contributing to the cause of national independence, peace, and social progress in the region.

The two delegations condemned the maneuvers aimed at dividing the OAU and stressed the vital need to strengthen that organization, which remains the preferred and irreplaceable historical framework for the solution of all African problems.

For the Recognition of the Palestinian People's National Rights

The two parties examined with particular attention the situation in the Middle East, where the latest developments are a serious threat to peace and international security and illustrate the dangers which imperialism and Zionism are posing for all the region's peoples.

They condemned the Zionist entity's criminal and expansionist policy and the massacres and repression which the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are suffering.

The FLN and the CPV reiterated their unswerving, militant support for the Palestinian people and reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East implies recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to create an independent state, and that any search for a solution requires the full and complete participation of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and the complete withdrawal of Zionist troops from all the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction and expressed support for the decisions taken by the PNC at its 16th session in Algiers in February 1983.

With regard to Lebanon the two delegations stressed the urgent need for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist aggression troops and expressed their complete solidarity with the Lebanese people in their struggle to preserve their territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence, and Arab nature.

The FLN and CPV are deeply concerned over the situation prevailing in Southeast Asia and reaffirmed their determination to support any constructive initiative by countries in the region likely to encourage dialogue for establishing peace, stability, and cooperation. The Algerian delegation noted with interest the efforts being made by the SRV to this end.

The two delegations reiterated their full support for and militant solidarity with all national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America and with all just causes in the world.

Attachment to the Principles of Nonalignment

The FLN and CPV welcomed the extremely positive results of the recent New Delhi summit, reaffirmed their unswerving attachment to the Nonaligned Movement's principles and ideals, and expressed the view that this movement's policy remains more than ever a vital factor in the liberation and complete emancipation of peoples, the settlement of international problems, the promotion of international cooperation based on equality, the safeguarding of peace and security in the world, the democratization of international relations, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two delegations are convinced that the establishment of a new world economic order depends on a radical and far-reaching change in the existing framework of international relations based on inequality, injustice, and dependence.

They are also convinced that the expansion and intensification of South-South cooperation in all spheres constitute an essential factor in international cooperation in the framework of the new international economic order.

In this respect the two delegations expressed satisfaction at the quality of economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between Algeria and Vietnam and advocated its strengthening and expansion in the two peoples' mutual interest.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that militant Algerian-Vietnamese solidarity, forged in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism for independence and freedom, constitutes a favorable basis for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation in the task of building, for the good of each people and in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

The Vietnamese side warmly praised the great successes achieved by the Algerian people since their liberation in the battle for national and independent development, in consolidating their national sovereignty and contributing to the restructuring of international relations and the search for a just and lasting peace in the world.

The Algerian side paid tribute to the valiant Vietnamese people who succeeded in prizing their national independence from colonialism and imperialism by a heroic armed struggle.

The FLN reaffirmed its militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people in building and defending their socialist homeland.

At the end of the talks a cooperation agreement for 1983-1984 was signed between the FLN and CPV.

The CPV delegation thanked the FLN for the warm and fraternal welcome given to it. It expressed to the fraternal Algerian people, the FLN, and its Secretary General President Chadli Bendjedid the fraternity, militant solidarity and great respect felt by the Vietnamese people, their vanguard the CPV, and its leaders.

The Vietnamese delegation invited an FLN delegation to visit Vietnam. That invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later by joint agreement.

Party Delegation Returns From Libya 18 May

LD191114 Algiers APS in English 1004 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 19/5/83 (APS) — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, returned here yesterday after a short visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

He was seen off at Tripoli airport by Commander [as received] Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the Jamahiriyah People's Congress.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on OPEC, Loss of Oil Revenue

PM191204 Stockholm Dagens Nyheter in Swedish 15 May 83 p 33

[Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi undated Banghazi interview with Berit Hard: "I Am a Kind and Sensitive Person"]

[Excerpts] Al-Qadhdhafi is dressed in a khaki suit with a yellow coat over his shoulders. At first sight his room does not seem particularly well protected and can be entered almost directly

from the garden. But there are no windows. In the room there is a large desk with six telephones. The lighting is subdued. Al-Qadhdhafi speaks quietly, even when talking about the oil market.

"The fall in prices on the oil market put Libya in difficulties," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said.

The country's economy has been greatly affected. Some projects have already had to be interrupted. And when Prime Minister Jallud was in the Soviet Union in February to settle some arms supplies, he did so on credit for the first time.

The oil price reduction after the OPEC meeting in London 6 weeks ago has by itself led to a loss of income of almost $2 billion for Libya. To this must be added a reduction in the production quota and inflation in Europe. This means a reduction in oil income which totals 20 percent at its lowest and almost 60 percent at its highest for a 3-year period.

Question: Is OPEC still a useful organization, despite the fact that Saudi Arabian dominance has led to elements of deterioration for Libya?

Answer: OPEC is still a useful organization for the oil-producing countries. There should be similar organizations for countries which produce other important raw materials. The majority of these countries belong to the Third World and are exploited by the industrialized nations.

But all international organizations are dominated by a few countries. This is true of the UN Security Council and it is also true of OPEC. OPEC is dominated by countries which produce more and have greater reserves.

Members of international organizations should be equal. Otherwise those of us who are dominated must abandon our membership and allow those who are dominant to dominate each other. This could mean all small states' withdrawing from the United Nations, from the association of nonaligned nations and from OPEC. If we were to do that, the dominant states would be isolated — and then they would be the ones to lose out.

Question: Have you considered withdrawing from OPEC?

Answer: I would not hesitate to do so the day the problem of domination becomes clear and OPEC become useless. [answer ends]

Everywhere in Banghazi new apartment buildings are going up. There is a newly opened center for the handicapped giving vocational training to the motor-handicapped, and the center is ready to receive 1,000 students. It has been built to the highest Swedish standards by Skanska Cementgjuteriet and cost the Libyan state $45 million. Around Banghazi there are large artificially irrigated farming areas. Oil revenue has led to rapid developments in Libya. But how will things be now, especially if the poor trends on the oil market continue?

"Of course we must take another look at our plans. Perhaps we will be forced to give up a large number of projects, especially those being carried out by foreign companies. Europe will be the first to lose out. If we have to make cuts in our plans, European companies will lose major investments," Al-Qadhdhafi stressed, describing such a situation as "very possible, very probable."

A further deterioration in the oil market could lead to further changes for Libya. It could be forced to become a tourist country. Libya has a Mediterranean coast and many relics of earlier cultures easily able to compete with those in Greece and Egypt. But Libya does not have a single tourist. Libya is generally seen as a closed country. Is this for security reasons?

"It has nothing to do with security. Tourism has played no role in our income, and that is why we have made no investments in it. But there is no ban on people coming here," Al-Qadhdhafi replied.

"Need creates tourism. You can see that from other countries. Libya has its oil and does not need tourism. But if the United States puts us in a difficult economic situation, Libya could become a major tourist nation. We have 2,000 km of Mediterranean coastline. Libya could be forced to find other sources of income and we could turn to tourism. Every cloud has a silver lining."

Jallud Receives Nicaraguan Official 19 May

LD200107 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 7, May 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud today received Carlos Munez member of the Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua and his accompanying delegation currently visiting the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy

LD191030 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Fez, 19 May 83 (MAP) — Last night, at the royal palace in Fes, King Hassan II received the secretary of the popular committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi envoy to Morocco, Abd al-Ati al-Ubaydi.

During this meeting, which was attended by the Moroccan foreign affairs minister, Mohamed Boucetta, the king's adviser, Ahmed Bensoudah, and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Morocco, Muhammad Abu al-Qasim, the Libyan envoy handed His Majesty King Hasan II a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

After this meeting, the Libyan envoy said this visit falls within the framework of the contacts which the Libyan president is conducting with the kings and presidents of the Arab states regarding the current Arab situation. He pointed out that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi gave him a written message to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II connected with the danger posed for the Arab nation by the Zionist enemy — a danger

which according to the Libyan envoy, does not distinguish between one Arab country and another or between one political regime or another, but is aimed against the Arab nation as a whole and against its existence. He added that he has also conveyed to His Majesty King Hassan II another letter from the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, connected with the situation in Africa, and particularly in connection with the OAU. He explained that he found the Moroccan monarch to be fully aware of the dangers confronting the Arab nation and the desire that the leaders of the Arab nation adopt unified stands and join action to ward off the Zionist danger we are now confronting.

King Greets Niger Foreign Minister 18 May
LD191056 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] King Hassan II this afternoon received the Niger foreign minister, Daouda Diallo at the royal palace at Fes in the presence of the Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta.

The Niger minister left Morocco afterwards. He said in a statement before leaving that he sensed a great concern and eagerness to develop African cooperation and create a climate of rapprochement among the group of African countries to safequard their freedom and dignity. He said his visit to Morocco has enabled him to hold discussions with a number of responsible officials of the Moroccan Government on current issues and African issues, particularly after the announcement concerning the holding of the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

He pointed out that Morocco and a number of African countries were making all the necessary preparations for safeguarding the effective role of the OAU within the framework of legitimacy to bolster inter-African cooperation and to struggle for freedom and dignity of Africa.

As regards Moroccan-Niger relations, Diallo expressed his satisfaction at the fruitful results of his visit which falls within the framework of the regular exchange of visits and consultations between the two countries to broaden dialogue and understanding and bring the views of both countries closer together within the framework of reations which characterize the policies of both countries so as to serve common objectives and bolster the unity of the African countries on strengthening the foundations of peace and cooperation in Africa.

The Niger minister said that his visit constituted a new impetus for bolstering cooperation between Morocco and Niger particularly in the field of cadres and telecommunications.

SUDAN

Mutinous Events in South Reported Crushed
JN191428 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 19 May (SUNA) — A ranking source in the people's armed forces has affirmed to SUNA that the mutinous events in Bor and Pibor have been crushed, leaving a major and seven NCO's and soldiers dead. The source added that the mutineers' losses have so far amounted to 70 dead; scores wounded and captured; and quantities of ammunition and explosives seized. The mutineers had received the arms from foreign quarters working against Sudan and its unity.

WESTERN SAHARA

Abdelaziz Interview With Algerian Newspapers
LD200057 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The Saharan people tomorrow, 20 May, will celebrate the 10th anniversary of their armed liberation struggle in which they have managed to realize great victories — diplomatic, political, and military — for their just cause which has never ceased to gain increasing general support. This support is strengthened by the fact that various international and regional organizations have recognized the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence and that their issue is nothing else except a decolonization issue. This has been stressed often both by the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement.

The struggle of the Saharan people for their freedom, self-determination, and independence over the last 10 years is the subject of the interview given by SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz to correspondents of *Ash-Sha'b* and *El-Moudjahid*. In his statement he revealed that several meetings have been held between Saharan and Moroccan officials.

In answer to a question as to whether there has been a change in the attitude of the Moroccan kingdom on the question of direct negotiations with the legitimate representatives of the Saharan people, Mr Abdelaziz said that SDAR officials to this day have not noticed true will from Morocco to find a final solution to the problem. He added: The SDAR stand has not changed. It stems from the SDAR leaders' will to sit at the negotiating table to put a final end to this war which is tearing the two fraternal peoples. The SDAR president provided a historical glance at the Saharan issue from the beginning of Spanish occupation, dwelling on the military, political, and diplomatic stages.

Within the framework of searching for a just solution by negotiation between Morocco and the SDAR, the Saharan president pointed out the broad outlines of the Saharan people's contribution to the construction of the Greater Arab Maghreb and to the establishment of peace and security in the area.

To a question concerning some voices which are being heard to call for a postponment of the OAU summit scheduled to take place at the beginning of June in Addis Ababa, President Abdelaziz said that those who are demanding that the summit be postponed are the same people who want to torpedo the OAU and its charter. He added that we should take into consideration, from this operation, the game of the United States which never accepted the OAU stand, which rejects the fait accompli concerning the Western Sahara, Namibia, and South Africa, and the attacks which are aimed at Angola, Mozambique, and Lesotho.

ETHIOPIA

CPV Official Issues Statement at End of Visit

EA191351 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] has praised the victories scored by the broad masses of Ethiopia through the directives of the revolutionary government and of COPWE in the struggle of defend the revolution and motherland and to build a new socialist system. Comrade (Tran Quoc Hoan), secretary of the CPVC [title as heard], said this in a statement he gave this morning prior to his departure at the end of his working visit to Socialist Ethiopia at the head of a CPV delegation.

In his statement Comrade (Quoc Hoan) said the victories scored by the broad masses in defending the motherland and safeguarding the victories of the revolution confirm the strong relations between the masses, the revolutionary government, and COPWE.

KENYA

Kenya Times: KANU To Screen Election Candidates

LD191352 Nairobi Kenya Times in English 19 May 83 p 1

[By William Onyango]

[Excerpt] KANU Secretary General Mr Robert Matano, who is also the minister for cooperative development, has said that normal KANU clearance procedures will be followed to ensure that no traitor or his henchmen were allowed to contest in the elections set for September this year.

Talking to the *Kenya Times* yesterday Matano said KANU had all the necessary machinery to ensure that no traitor was cleared.

We at the KANU headquarters receive reports about the activities of our members from all quarters. We receive information from the special branch, district offices and from ordinary Kenyans, said Matano.

He added that so far the traitor had not been named and, therefore, we must wait. However, when the time comes and we have full report on the activities of the traitor, the usual KANU clearance procedure will be put to force, he said.

Matano said he was sure the traitor may not even declare his candidature. He is very worried and shaken and may not even turn up for elections, he added.

He added that although the traitor had not been named, Kenyans should not panic since full information on everybody, be he a traitor or not, will be received by the KANU headquarters before any clearance was made.

President Daniel Arap Moi on Tuesday announced that elections would be held in September this year. Announcing the date soon after the KANU governing meeting held at the parliament buildings the president said his patience had run out regarding politicians and top civil servants who had been working against him, the government and the country.

Election Candidates in Civil Service Must Resign

LD191402 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] All civil servants and others holding positions in parastatal organizations wishing to contest the September general elections have been advised by the office of the president to tender their resignations from their positions on or before the end of this month. An announcement from the office of the president said such people will consequently be required individually to apply to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi for a waiver in order to comply with the provisions of the ruling party, KANU, Constitution.

Nairobi Not Included in September Elections

EA191643 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] It has been announced from the office of the president that elections to the local authorities will be held over the same period as those of the presidential and general elections in September this year. The election will run simultaneously.

The announcement further stated that no elections will be held in respect of the city of Nairobi, whose affairs are currently being run by the commission appointed under Section 252 of the Local Government Act.

SOMALIA

Rebel Forces Attack Barre Base 18 May

EA192048 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The fighters of the Ninth General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces made a surprise attack on a base of Barre's forces between the villages of (Ghorof) and (Ghabad) in Ghel Gudut Region on 18 May. The courageous fighters of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 16 soldiers and wounded 30 others. The fighters also razed the base to the ground, destroying all the military equipment and other materiel in the camp.

Briefs

New Rwandan Envoy — President Siad today received the new Rwandese Ambassador to the SDR, Mr Augustin Munayaneza, who is based in Kampala and will also be accredited to the SDR. [Excerpt][Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 18 May 83 EA]

NIGERIA

Shagari Receives CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek

LD192232 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Abuja [no date as received] — President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria received Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, currently on an official friendly visit to Nigeria, in the newly built capital city of Abuja on Thursday.

Minister Chnoupek brought the president a message from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, voicing full satisfaction with the development of Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations and mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

The message highly appreciated Nigeria's foreign political activity in the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement. It stressed that the most important task at this time is to avert the danger of nuclear war and to install peaceful coexistence of all states irrespective of their social system.

President Shagari appreciated Nigerian-Czechoslovak cooperation and spoke in favour of its promotion.

Shagari Pledges Law, Order During Campaigns

AB181804 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 83

[Nigerian President Shehu Shagari's address at the session of the Council of State in Lagos on 17 May 1983 — recorded]

[Text] Probably the most important item on the agenda before us today is that having to do with law and order. There have been breaches of the peace in the area of politics and religion since January 1983 and seemingly a threat of more breaches of law and order which must be arrested.

As you are aware, the ongoing electioneering campaigns have featured a series of incidents and undesirable activities associated with political thuggery recorded nearly in each state of the federation. In one of such incidents, the situation involved soldiers and a certain political party, which underscores the need for us to reflect deeply on these developments.

Some of the incidents emanate from provocative shouting and chanting of party slogans, overzealousness of party supporters, and deliberate acts of intimidation of political opponents. So far, such incidents have been prevented from blowing up by law enforcement agencies, but unless they are drastically reduced to an acceptable minimum, as the campaigns enter the crucial months of June and July more serious clashes will be expected. It is in the light of this information that I have catalogued such breaches of peace in a memorandum [words indistinct]. The list of such breaches and incidents is not exhaustive. My colleagues, the governors, also have a catalogue of their experiences.

May I take this opportunity to once again assure the nation that no matter how tiring the task, the law enforcement agencies will do their best to deal firmly and fairly with law and order in the coming months during and after the 1983 elections. [Passage indistinct]

NPP Leader Cites Regime's 'Squander Mania'

AB191245 Lagos NAN in English 1154 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Lagos, May 19 (NAN) — The national leader and presidential candidate of the NPP [Nigerian People's Party], Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, yesterday called for an urgent review of the economic stabilization act to ease the flow of essential goods into the country.

Addressing about 8,000 supporters at a rally in Lagos, Dr Azikiwe said that such a review of the act would solve the problems of scarcity of consumer and capital goods, as well as promote free trade with other countries. Because of the act, he said, access to essential goods has become a matter of privilege.

The NPP leader advised President Shehu Shagari to reduce the number of his ministers and political aides as part of the measures to solve the current economic problems of the country. Dr Azikiwe said that although there was worldwide recession, Nigeria's economic problems have been compounded by the squander mania of the Federal Government. He expressed regret that 23 years after independence, the country could not feed its citizens, claiming that its abundant natural and human resources had remained largely untapped.

The NPP presidential candidate told the rally that there was an urgent desire for a change in the country's leadership, adding that only the NPP can bring that change which everybody is yearning for. He said that the party would remunerate workers adequately and improve the welfare of the members of the Armed Forces and the police. The NPP will reserve 20,000 hectares in the 19 states for the cultivation of food crops and fish farms, he promised.

Amid shouts of "Zik Zik" by the supporters, the NPP flag-bearer broke into songs and danced with other leaders. Dr Azikiwe later presented Babatunde Edu and Mrs Yemi Lawanson as the party's gubernatoral candidate and the running mate respectively to the supporters.

Two Factions of PRP Reunite in Kaduna 18 May

AB190824 Lagos NAN in English 0805 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] Kaduna, May 18 (NAN) — The faction of the PRP [People's Redemption Party] led by Chief Michael Imoudu today in Kaduna formally reunited with the Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] recognized faction of the party led by Alhaji Hassan Yusuf. The national secretary of the Fedeco-recognized faction, Uche Chukwumerije, said that the returning members were entitled to all the rights and obligations of membership in the PRP as enshrined in the party's constitution. He said that with this historic development the PRP was now poised to deal deadly blows at the establishment parties, especially in Kaduna and Sokoto States, which he called the bastion of reactionary forces.

Mr Chukwumerije announced that in keeping with the terms of the reconciliation, the former governor of Kaduna, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, had been elected the national vice-president of the party. He also said that the deputy governor of Kaduna, Alhaji Muazu Aliyu Ahmed, had been nominated the gubernatorial running mate to Alhaji Musa Musawa.

SENEGAL

Penne's Visit to Senegal, Gambia Reported

AB190833 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs left Dakar last night. During his stay in Dakar, he was received in audience by President Abdou Diouf. He also visited Banjul, where he held talks with Gambian President Dawda Jawara.

Concerning his discussions with the Gambian leader, which were the main objective of his visit to the region, Mr Penne said his talks centered mainly on the proposed French-Gambian cooperation which was reviewed in France during Sir Dawda Jawara's visit to Paris on 24 and 25 February. France plans to contribute to the construction of a computerized telecommunications center in Banjul and the development of cotton production and fishing activities in Gambia. A proposed supply of military transport equipment was also examined. A meeting of the French-Gambian Joint Commission for Cooperation is scheduled to take place in Banjul in October. The session will be presided over by Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation.

On his meeting with President Abdou Diouf in Dakar, Mr Penne said it was a private call of courtesy.

UPPER VOLTA

More on Libyan Envoy; Captain Sankara Held

AB191145 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 19 (AFP) — Libya's charge d'affaires has been given 48 hours to leave Upper Volta, official sources said here as life returned to normal following the arrest of Prime Minister Thomas Sankara and other "radical" members of the ruling People's Salvation Council (CSP).

The country's land borders have remained open throughout this week's developments, and Ouagagougou airport, which was closed on Tuesday morning, reopened to international traffic yesterday afternoon.

Military sources revealed that Head of State Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo's decision to arrest Captain Sankara triggered a short-lived resistance movement within the Camp Guillaume Ouedraogo military base in the heart of the capital. They said that Captain Henri Zongo, himself a member of the CSP, had held out inside Camp Guillaume until late last night when he and his supporters gave up to loyalist troops. There had been no bloodshed, the sources said.

Capt Sankara had been taken from the capital and was being held in a garrison in an undisclosed location, they added.

Official sources said that the Libyan charge d'affaires, (Ibrahim O. al-Hamani), had to leave Upper Volta by midday tomorrow (Friday).

Capt Sankara was appointed prime minister only in January, two months after the CSP overthrew the two-year-old military government of Colonel Saye Zebro. During his brief period in office Capt Sankara visited Libya, and Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Ouagadougou.

Sankara Faction Rumored 'Subdued'

AB192252 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Forty-eight hours after the political reorientation within the People's Salvation Council [CPS], the supreme institution in Upper Volta, there are rumors and speculation all over the country that the faction of former Prime Minister Thomas Sankara has been subdued.

In his 17 May statement, Head of State Major Dr Jean- Baptiste Ouedraogo announced that there were differences within the CPS that threatened to dangerously undermine the authority of the state. Where do the differences lie? Has calm returned to the entire country? Those are some of the questions which the average Upper Voltan is asking.

According to sources close to the CSP, the principal stumbling block was the mission which the CSP assigned to itself. On the one hand, some wanted to abide by the objectives which the movement had proclaimed on several occasions, while, on the other, certain circles sought to go beyond the original platform by politicizing the Army. According to these sources, the latter group resorted to a subtle game aimed at establishing a certain ideological option without naming it, and they managed to dodge all debate on that fundamental problem facing the CSP. In this way, events developed toward a test of strength and climaxed at the recent rally in Bobo, where Captain Sankara stated in substance that it was necessary to call a spade a spade.

According to informed sources, two people have been arrested so far: Captain Thomas Sankara and former CSP Secretary General Commander Jean-Baptiste Lengani.

Concerning the rumor that the paratroop unit at Po has gone underground, sources close to the ruling organ indicate that the unit is not officially in rebellion. However, it felt that it had been assaulted when some of its elements serving in Ouagadougou under Captain Henri Zongo had been encircled as part of a showof strength against Capt Sankara's supporters. They reportedly wrote to the chief of the army's general staff for an explanation. Captain Zongo was thus dispatched to Po at the head of a delegation to hold discussions with them.

Meanwhile, the charge d'affaires of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was given 48 hours yesterday to leave the country. The deadline will expire tomorrow at 1200. Informed sources explain that the Libyan diplomat incited Upper Voltan soldiers to pull back to Ghana where the Libyan Government was to provide them with support and assistance in connection with the developments in our country.

In view of this, what has become of the government? In principle, it is resigning. But the ministers have been instructed to continue with essential operations pending the formation of a new government. A general assembly of the CSP is expected to be held in the near future to examine all outstanding issues. The 18-month deadline for the return of the soldiers to the barracks has been maintained.

Protests Staged Favoring Sankara

AB201159 Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 20 May (AFP) — Secondary school students in Ouagadougou abandoned classes on Friday as a protest against the arrest of Captain Thomas Sankara.

About 100 of them tried to demonstrate in the main streets of the capital, but were dissuaded by the presence of security forces deployed by the authorities.

Some students carried placards supporting the former prime minister and shouted slogans hostile to the People's Salvation Council (which has been in power since 7 November 1982) and France. There were clashes between demonstrators and security forces.

CSP Statement on Protests

AB201345 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Secondary school students in Ouagadougou abandoned classes this morning to protest the events of 17 May 1983. Some of them tried to demonstrate in the main streets of the capital, but were dissuaded by the presence of security forces. There were some acts of vandalism, however, especially at the French Embassy and the central market. In view of these events, the People's Salvation Council [CSP] has issued the following press release:

This morning a group of children ran into the streets of the capital to show their discontent following the events of 17 May 1983. Evidently, these students, or self-styled students whose innocence and impulsiveness were once again exploited, were sent out into the streets by those fishers in troubled waters who are well known to everyone. These troublemakers and the friends of Captain Thomas Sankara saw in these events the right moment to seize the power they have long sought and which has so far escaped them because they are unable to get their message across. We therefore understand that these people, who have always struck blindly, threw all their strength into the battle in response to their instinct of self-preservation. We want to make it quite clear to them that we know who we are dealing with.

We want to tell them that we have always known that they are people lacking courage and honesty, and that, as far as the CSP is concerned, it is conscious of its responsibilities. These young people who naively allowed themselves to be manipulated will never be held responsible for what will eventually happen. We know that they are misinformed. We are aware that they have been manipulated by those who have long been known as masters of the art in Upper Volta. We want to assure everyone that we will, at all costs, ensure public order and the security of property and persons.

We therefore call on those students who have reached the age of self-responsibility to try to understand and find a better way of expressing their views. We call on the parents of the others to fully assume their responsibility. The CSP is not the property of anyone. It will never be anyone's springboard. The CSP wants to work in serenity and with all people who detest irresponsibility in the country. It is prepared to take all the necessary measures possible.

[signed] Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedrago

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Seeks Strengthened Ties With USSR

MB191100 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, is continuing his official and friendly visit to the USSR. The presidential visit began 4 days ago, and, according to the schedule, the supreme leader of the party and the nation left yesterday afternoon for Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic, where he will stay until tomorrow.

In Kiev, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will hold a meeting with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and will have an opportunity to visit a number of historical places and monuments. Yesterday before leaving for Kiev, the Angolan head of state visited the exhibition of the achievements of the national economy of the USSR and a display entitled "A United Family," dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Regarding talks with Soviet officials, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his profound satisfaction with a meeting he held with CPSU Secretary General Yuriy Andropov. The Angolan head of state expressed this satisfaction in the Kremlin yesterday during another session of meetings with a Soviet delegation led by Andrey Gromyko, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR. On this occasion, Comrade President dos Santos also underlined the desire of the MPLA-LABOR Party to strengthen its ties of friendship and cooperation in various fields with the Communist Party and the peoples of the USSR.

Regarding the visit by the Angolan head of state to the USSR, a senior official of the Communist Party of Colombia has praised the good relations existing between the two countries. (Hernando Ortave), a member of the executive commission of the Communist Party of Colombia, in a statement to TASS in Bogota, described the Moscow talks as proof of the growing friendship between the peoples of Angola and the USSR. In the opinion of the member of the Communist Party of Colombia, the relations between Angola and the USSR are a model of cooperation for the creation of peace in the world, and for detente instead of international tension. The aspiration expressed in the document signed at the Kremlin by the two leaders to intensify the struggle by all progressive and peace-loving forces against the arms race, as well as to avert a nuclear war and to increase international security, is further proof of the commitment of Angola and the USSR to the cause of peace, the communist official of Colombia said in conclusion.

Communique Issued on SRV Party Delegation Visit

MB181658 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 May 83

["Text" of "final communique" on visit of SRV party delegation led by Xuan Thuy, member of the Central Committee and secretary for foreign relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to the People's Republic of Angola issued in Luanda on 16 May]

[Text] Final communique:

At the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party, a delegation of the CPV led by Comrade Xuan Thuy, a member of the Central Committee and secretary for foreign relations of the CPV, made a friendship and study visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 12 to 16 May 1983.

The delegation was received in audience on behalf of Comrade Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Comrade Evaristu Domingos Kimba, a member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, to whom the CPV delegation gave a message from the general secretary of the CPV, Comrade Le Duan.

On its arrival in the People's Republic of Angola, the delegation of the CPV was welcomed at the Fourth of February International Airport by Comrade Elisio Machado, secretary of the Central Committee for administration and finance.

During its stay, the CPV delegation visited several social and economic projects, and was informed about the transformations undertaken in the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the efforts made by the MPLA-Labor Party designed to create the material foundation for the construction of socialism in the Peoples Republic of Angola.

The CPV delegation held talks with an MPLA-Labor Party delegation led by Comrade Antonio Sebastiao Lengue, director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. The Angolan delegation at the talks included (Malaquias Manuel Pedro), division head in the Department of Organization of the Central Committee; (Benesio Neto), division head of the party school of the Central Committee (Adriano Nunes Tiago), head of the Asia and Oceania division of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee; and (Jose Manuel Alves Sardinha), representative of the Department of State Organs of the Central Committee.

The Vietnamese delegation at the talks included Ho Tu Truc, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam accredited to the People's Republic of Angola; (Fan Kuan Du), director of the foreign relations sector; and (Nguyen Van Huy), deputy director of the sector.

The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of perfect understanding, fraternity, friendship, and revolutionary frankness, enabled the two delegations to analyze the various problems of both parties and to study the ways and means to develop and strengthen the existing friendship between both peoples and parties, thus materializing the desire of the leaders of the two parties and states.

During the talks, the two delegations gave a broad account of the experiences of the two parties in various fields. The two delegations made a profound assessment of the efforts made by the MPLA-Labor Party and by the CPV in the transformation of the

economy of each nation, and in leading each country with the view to social progress and the building of socialism in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto and in the fatherland of Ho Chi Minh. The two delegations realized with great pleasure that the existing relations between the two parties are continuing to develop, consolidate, and strengthen in the framework of the firm adherence to the ideals and principles of Marxism-Leninism, peace, solidarity, and proletarian internationalism.

Having ascertained with satisfaction the identity of points of view on the basis of the socialist path of the two parties, the two delegations praised each other for the growing actions of solidarity between the peoples and states, and they strongly opposed the maneuvers conducted by international imperialism aimed at destabilizing the progressive regimes of the world, particularly in Africa and Asia. The two parties strongly condemned imperialism, led by the United States, which frantically steps up the arms race and provokes tension and confrontation, placing mankind under the threat of a nuclear casastrophe. The two parties totally support the initiatives undertaken by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist countries, and by all progressive and democratic forces for peace, detente, and international security.

The two delegations expressed their profound concern in view of the aggression of the racist and apartheid regime of South Africa, and of the backward forces of the militarist regimes of Asia, and reiterated their total support for the struggle conducted by the liberation movements in Africa and in Asia. Both delegations reiterated their unbreakable solidarity with SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people who are waging a heroic struggle. In this context they demand the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435, an instrument which constitutes the only just basis for the solution of this problem.

Both parties forcefully exposed the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism in seeking to link the solution of the problem of the independence of the Namibian people with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola. These are two completely distinct matters which are in no way related to one another, and the two parties expressed their firm adherence to the measures contained in the Angolan-Cuban joint declaration of 4 February 1982 regarding the presence of such internationalist forces as a bilateral matter which only concerns two sovereign states — the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba — in accordance with the terms of Article 51 of the UN Charter. Both delegations expressed their unwavering support for the struggle of the fraternal people of South Africa led by their vanguard, the ANC.

The two delegations strongly condemned the acts of aggression perpetrated against the frontline states by imperialism through the racist regime of South Africa, and the Vietnamese side expressed their active solidarity with the frontline states and paid homage to their efforts being undertaken with a view to preserving their independence and territorial integrity, and ensuring firm rearguard support to the heroic struggle of the national liberation movements.

On examining the prevailing situation in southern Africa — particularly in the People's Republic of Angola — the two delegations vehemently expressed their indignation over the crimes pepetrated against civilians and the bombings carried out by the racist aircraft, and observed that these acts of barbarity constitute a gross violation of international principles and threaten world peace.

The delegations hailed the achievements obtained by the nonaligned countries during the recent nonaligned summit in New Delhi, and the Vietnamese side expressed its satisfaction with the creative manner in which the People's Republic of Angola is materializing the principles of the movement, whose influence does not cease to grow.

Having examined the dangerous situation prevailing in southwestern Asia, the two parties strongly condemned the hostile policy of imperialism — led by the United States — and the international reaction against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and considered that the problems of southwestern Asia must be solved through peaceful negotiations between the countries of the region on the basis of equality, mutual respect for the legitimate interest of each country, and without any foreign interference.

In this context, the MPLA-Labor Party totally supports the policies being undertaken by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to defend their independence, sovereignty, and security which contributes to the development of dialogue between countries of the region, and to the transformation of southwestern Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The MPLA-Labor Party fully supports the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea for the achievement of these ends, particularly the two important declarations of the summit meeting that these three countries of Indochina held in Vientiane in February, 1983. In this context, it greatly appreciates the goodwill of the three countries of Indochina, once again shown by the recent withdrawal of the voluntary contingent of the Vietnamese Army from the territory of Kampuchea.

The MPLA-Labor Party reaffirmed its militant solidarity with the people of Vietnam in the construction and defense of their socialist fatherland. The CPV reaffirmed its militant solidarity with the Angolan people in the building of a country following the path of socialism, as well as in the defense of Angolan independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Both delegations signed a party cooperation agreement.

The delegation of the CPV expressed its satisfaction and gratitude to the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party and its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the fraternal and militant welcome accorded to it during its stay in the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation extended an invitation to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for a delegation to visit Vietnam on a date to be fixed later. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

UK Attache Sees Mercenaries, Denies Protest

MB190750 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] In Luanda the day before yesterday, the consular attache of the British Embassy in Angola, Jim Gordon, said that there

has never been a protest from his government regarding the conditions of the British mercenaries detained since 1976 in our country. The British diplomat made this statement to ANGOP after holding talks on Monday with the seven British mercenaries following last week's explosion in the arms depot of the prison where they are detained which caused slight injuries to two of them.

During his meeting with the seven mercenaries, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, Jim Gordon had the opportunity to observe the health conditions of the detained mercenaries and collect their correspondence.

The consular attache said that this was the fourth meeting held this year between the group of prisoners and members of the British Embassy staff, and underlined that the Embassy's request for this interview after the accident was readily accepted by the competent Angolan authorities.

In the accident, which took place last week in the arms depot of the prison, John Namock, 28, and sentenced to 16 years in prison, received a bruise on the shin of his left leg, and Collin Evans, 35, and sentenced to 24 years in prison, was (?deafened by the noise) caused by the explosion.

The remaining five prisoners, whose sentences range from 16 to 30 years, escaped unhurt according to the consular attache of the British Embassy. The arms depot was relatively far from the area of the mercenaries' cells.

Speaking about the intention to exchange Czechoslovak technicians and children kidnapped recently at Alto Catumbela by forces in the pay of South Africa for some of these mercenaries, Jim Gordon recalled the statement made toward the end of March in the House of Commons of the British Parliament by (Gremly Anson), the deputy foreign minister, stating Britain's desire that the issue of British prisoners be solved bilaterally.

LESOTHO

Taiwanese Envoy Leaves, Staff To Follow

MB191607 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Mr Chang Ping-nan, formerly ambassador of the Republic of China to Lesotho until Saturday last week, left Maseru yesterday.

Meanwhile, the remaining staff of what was the embassy of the Republic of China will leave tomorrow. The agricultural mission and technical staff has been withdrawn by the Republic of China.

This follows Lesotho's decision last week to sever diplomatic ties with Taiwan and establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial and residential level with the People's Republic of China.

MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Welcomes FRG, Cuban Emissaries

MB190950 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT14 May 83

[Excerpts] At (Ramutsurudge) State House yesterday, President Didier Ratsiraka received Dr (Franck Marck Koller), West German parliamentarian and deputy minister of economic cooperation of the FRG, and Cuban minister of foreign affairs Isidoro Malmierca.

To the West German ministers, the president said:

[Begin recording] I am overjoyed to welcome you to Antananarivo. First, I believe, because you have already come here, I have already seen you here. I am also overjoyed because you have come on the occasion of the centenary of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the FRG.

I am also glad to receive you in Antananarivo because the cooperation between the FRG and Madagascar is excellent. I am not going to give a list of the fields in which we have joint cooperation, as it would be very long. I would only like to cite a few examples, like agriculture. We also enjoy trade in exchanging spare parts for vehicles and cars.

Your assistance in vaccination programs is inestimable. This is something extraordinary. The ambassador has given me a sample — I think that the word is sample in English — of these vaccines, which can be transported everywhere. These vaccines remain active regardless of weather conditions. These vaccines can fight diseases. I cannot pronounce the names of the diseases.

You also participate in the struggle against [word indistinct]. You give us assistance in education and production, either in the form of scholarships for studies abroad given by the FRG, or for the development of youth [words indistinct] in Madagascar, or by improving means of teaching the German language. I know that you participated in the Paris and Madagascar aid donor conferences last year. I hope that you will do so this year.

I think that bilateral cooperation between the FRG and Madagascar is good. Perhaps one can say at this moment that there are no particular links between Germany and Madagascar, but what exist are links of human solidarity. I hope that the aid and cooperation will grow even further.

We have sent a delegation to the FRG led by a minister, which also included private businessmen. In any case, this is self-evident proof that Madagascar undertakes a policy of friendship with all. It can only congratulate itself on this, because this policy not only preserves its independence, but also universally serves its interests. Likewise, we undertake a policy of openness with all in the

country in public or private sectors. As you can see, the delegation sent to your country included official and private members.

To conclude, Mr Minister, I would like you to convey my sincere gratitude to President Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the assurances of our highest fraternal consideration. I hope to visit the FRG one day. [end recording]

Among the outstanding visitors received by the head of state yesterday was the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, who was accompanied by his country's ambassador. President Ratsiraka said upon meeting him:

[Begin recording] I am glad to welcome you to Antananarivo. This is the first time that you have visited our country. I hope it won't be the last one. I am also pleased that at the moment the Malagasy-Cuban joint commission is under way in Antananrivo. We are giving an example of a [word indistinct] cooperation. I take this occassion to ask you to convey once again my greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro. Convey to him my most sincere gratitude for the cooperation which he is dedicating to Madagascar, for our students on scholarships who are in your country, and for the political cooperation and friendship existing between our two peoples and between Fidel Castro and myself. I hope that these ties of friendship and cooperation will grow stronger and stronger.

I also thank him for the letter he has sent me, which arrived after the New Delhi conference. Unfortunately, we did not have time to discuss matters regarding our countries, or to exchange our good wishes, because he was very busy as the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. I think that your presence here will enable us to exchange views on the problems of Central America, the problems of Africa, and the problem facing the Third World in general. [end recording]

In reply the ambassador said:

[Begin recording in Spanish fading into French translation] We wish to thank you very sincerely for having received us. We wish to convey the warmest greetings from President Fidel Castro. We are very glad to find ourselves once again in Madagascar. This time our visit is within the framework of the Malagasy-Cuban Joint Commission which has enabled us to take stock of the state of our cooperation.

We are satisfied with the discusssions that we have had, and our desire is to continue broadening our cooperation by promoting our respective development. [Words indistinct] We have begun to exchange views on relations regarding the international situation. We will be very grateful if you, Mr President, will continue to offer your views on each of the issues concerning our relations.

We have just returned from a meeting convened by the Indian Government for certain foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement to analyze the international economic situation. Now, I wish to convey to you, Mr President, the results of that meeting. On return we shall convey your greetings to President Fidel Castro. I reiterate to you our gratitude for having given us this opportunity. [end recording]

In reply the president again said:

[Begin recording] You know that I have reaffirmed our stand on (?this matter). Certain people say that the moment has not yet come because of the international crisis. I am of the opinion that this must be the moment, or we shall never tackle the problem. Surely, (?we are not alone). And the proof is that President Mitterrand has just said that we need a new international monetary agreement, because the [words indistinct] agreements are dead. And 3 years ago, I had said that the [words indistinct] was dead. And I believe that now is the time to revise the whole international system.

Contrary to what was happening in 1944, when most of the Third World countries were still colonized, the Third World countries now are mostly independent. We must follow in the footsteps of history. We must make history. We have the potential to do this. What we still need is the political will to do this. Then, what is in question is political will. We are going to discuss this with you and see what strategy we can adopt. Thank you. [end recording]

Cuban Minister Condemns Destabilization

MB191006 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met the Malagasy press yesterday afternoon. Speaking on the occasion, he mentioned the possibilities of broadening cooperation between Madagascar and Cuba, and also noted the current great international problems.

On the first point, he disclosed his country's project to establish a faculty of veterinary medicine in Madagascar. On the international situation, the Cuban foreign minister condemned the imperialist destabilization maneuvers in Central America, particularly the activities against the Nicaraguan communist revolution. He also denounced the injustice which still characterizes the current international economic order.

He praised the results of the last session of the United Nations, which made important contributions to the peoples' struggle for their liberation.

Gabonese Foreign Minister, Iraqi Envoy Received

MB191750 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, who has been with us for some time now, was received yesterday afternoon by the interim foreign minister, Mr Bruno Rakotomavo, to whom Minister Bongo delivered a message for the Malagasy head of state from the Gabonese president, the contents of which were not disclosed. The other diplomat who was received by Minister Rakotomavo was Iraqi Ambassador 'Abd ar-Razzaq, who went to bid him farewell.

Besides bilateral relations, the situation in the Gulf was also discussed during the talks. Mr Rakotomavo deplored the continuation of the fratricidal war between Iraq and Iran which has

only aggravated the world economic crisis.

Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian War, we note that a mission of UN experts was expected to leave New York last night on a fact-finding tour to Iran and Iraq at the request of the Baghdad and Tehran governments.

MALAWI

President Stresses Discipline for Public Servants

MB171400 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 May 83

[Station commentary: "Importance of Discipline in Any Undertaking"]

[Text] After reviewing an impressive military parade at the Kamuzu Stadium in Blantyre to mark his official birthday on Saturday, 14 May, his excellency the life president stressed the importance of discipline in the public service. Just to make sure that the point on discipline was clearly understood by everyone, Ngwazi went further to say that any public servant who is not disciplined is not fit to serve the people and, therefore, must be dismissed.

The extreme measure of dismissal of a public servant who is not disciplined only serves to underline the importance of discipline. Without it, one cannot expect any orderliness and efficiency in any undertaking, but instead pandamonium, chaos, and indeed dispondency. The result of this would be one man for himself, almost reverting to the law of the jungle — survival of the fittest — with no regard for authority and no respect for civilized norms of behavior. That is how bad indiscipline can get.

Obviously, such a state of affairs cannot be condoned in a progressive nation like Malawi, whose guiding principles are unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline. Thus, in the same logic, it is quite clear that anyone who wittingly or unwittingly goes out of his way to violate these principles, which are of fundamental importance to modern Malawi, deserves no sympathy.

This timely warning is for both superiors and subordinates — particularly those in the public service. Then superiors — those comcerned — should not behave like little gods, but must always remember that they are there because of the public, and not visa versa.

As for subordinates, they too must remember that everywhere there is order of authority, and anyone who does not obey his superiors is automatically insubordinate and is liable to disciplinary action, which may include summary dismissal. We can only say there is no smoke without fire, and for those with ears, forewarned is forearmed.

MAURITIUS

Gabon Foreign Minister Concludes Brief Visit

AB191542 Paris AFP in French 1303 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Port Louis, 19 May (AFP) — Martin Bongo, Gabon's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Mauritius on Thursday morning following a 24-hour visit during which he delivered a personal message from President Omar Bongo to the Mauritian prime minister.

The Gabonese minister was received by Vice Prime Minister Harish Boodhoo because Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth has been visiting China since last Tuesday.

According to the *Le Mauricien* newspaper, the Gabonese president requested in particular the support of Mauritius for the eventual candidacy of a Gabonese national for the post of OAU secretary general in June, in Addis Ababa. The post is currently held by Edem Kodjo.

Martin Bongo was accompanied by a delegation including Mr Issembe, an adviser to President Bongo; Benito Mabenga, deputy permanent secretary to the Foreign Ministry; and Emmanuel Mba-Allo, director of press and information at this ministry.

MOZAMBIQUE

Tete Governor, Malawi Minister Discuss Problems

MB181856 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A few days ago, Tete Governor Joao Batista Cosme held a meeting with Regional Minister for the Southern Region of Malawi Edward Bwanali. The two sides discussed the political and economic situation of the region.

An official Mozambique source has said that the two sides reaffirmed the need to set up permanent contacts to deal with problems affecting the peoples and governments of the two countries. The same source also revealed that the talks were held in an atmosphere of frank openness, and this made it possible for the two sides to approve measures guaranteeing the sovereignty of the two states.

The Malawian delegation, led by Edward Bwanali, invited Joao Baptista Cosme to visit Malawi.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Radio Reports Atrocities in Namibia

EA172202 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 16 May 83

[SWAPO program]

[Text] Today's news commentary is on the machinery of fascist oppression.

As the liberation war waged by the Peoples Liberation Army of Nambia, PLAN, the military wing of SWAPO, broadens in scope and intensity, a growing array of fascist laws and regulations designed to control every aspect of civilian life has been imposed on the oppressed population of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. In its vain attempt to suppress mass support for SWAPO, the terrorist South African regime has attempted to cripple the Namibian liberation movement as a politial force inside the country.

Conscious of the widely held belief both inside Namibia and abroad that SWAPO would overwhelmingly win genuine, free, fair and democratic elections under the supervision and control of the UN, the fascist South African militarist regime has of late resorted to mass arrests, detention without trial, torture, intimidation and banning of large numbers of SWAPO leaders and supporters. The racist illegal regime in our country has even gone further in its repression campaign by preventing the functioning of SWAPO's office in Windhoek by frequent raids and arrests of SWAPO leaders and supporters.

While recognizing the fact that it is highly impossible for the illegal regime to either ban or isolate SWAPO from the oppressed Namibian people, the South African regime has virtually driven our liberation movement underground as a result of constant fascist attacks and arrests against SWAPO members. In addition, the fascist Boer illegal regime of colonial occupation has imposed emergency regulations, curfews, bans on public meetings and other fascist measures aimed at restricting all political activities opposed to the terrorist South African regime.

Mass arrests have become the order of the day in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia today. Hundreds of SWAPO leaders and supporters have been periodically arrested and detained for prolonged periods. Innocent villagers have become targets of fascist South Africa's criminal dogs of war. Horrific and fascist revelations in Namibia have today confirmed (?how the infamous) apartheid prison labor system is flourishing in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

The cold-blooded murder of (Thomas Kasire) is but one of the most naked systems of racist South Africa's brutality against the Namibian people.

(Thomas Kasire), an 18-year old boy, was serving a prison sentence for an ordinary offense in Namibia. As is usual under terrorist South Africa's prison labor system, he was handed over by the prison authorities to fascist (Andreas van Ruyen), an outright fascist farmer, to work for him. This system is commonly known as parole and it gives the farmer full rein to treat the prisoner in whatever way he feels inclined.

Thus, fascist (Van Ruyen) and his settler friends decided to have what they presumably regarded as some sport with (Thomas Kasire). (Kasire) was thus chained to a pole by the neck and accused of being a so-called terrorist. He was hit on the head with a broom, kicked in the stomach and face, slapped on the face and hit with an empty oil drum. Far worse was to follow.

Fascist (Van Ruyen) took a knife and slashed off part of (Kasire's) ear to ostensibly show the world that (Kasire) was a SWAPO supporter. (Kasire) was then stabbed in the nose, stomach and foot with a crowbar. He was left without food. (Kasire) was later forced to pose for photographs for fascist (Van Ruyen's) album, his hands clenched in a feeble salute. After three days during which he remained chained to various poles and posts without food and water, (Thomas Kasire) died in agony. His body was buried in a shallow grave.

This was the only case brought to court where fascist (Van Ruyen) was found guilty and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment and granted bail of 500 rand and leave to appeal against both judgement and sentence.

How many other innocent Namibians have so far been murdered behind the sinister screens of fascist South African media censorship, their names unknown to all but their families and friends? The case of (Thomas Kasire) is a grim reminder of the kind of dangers which the Namibian people are facing. It is in view of this and other fascist measures that SWAPO calls upon all the Namibian people to be on their guard against terrorist South Africa's brutality. Independence or death. SWAPO will win and Namibia will be free.

SOUTH AFRICA

Taiwanese Vice Premier Arrives for 5-Day Visit

MB191320 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The vice premier of the Republic of China, Mr Chiu Chuang-Huan, arrived at the D.F. Malan Airport in Cape Town today for a 5-day visit to the city. Mr Chiu was met by, among others, the minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha; the minister of defense, General Malan; the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr du Plessis; the administrator of the Cape, Mr (Gene Louw); and representatives of the Cape Town Chinese Association. Mr Chiu is the guest of the association for lunch today, and later he will pay a courtesy call on the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

Second Reading of Constitutional Bill Approved

MB190850 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The House of Assembly has approved the second reading of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill by 129 votes to 40. The Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party

opposed the second reading after a 3-day debate, while the New Republic Party and the National Party supported it.

After the second reading, the bill was referred to a select committee on the constitution. The committee will examine it and report to the house.

Ambassador Questions Worth of UN Namibia Debate

MB191625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr von Schirnding, says the forthcoming debate in the Security Council cannot make a positive contribution to a settlement of the South-West Africa question.

He said in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation that the debate could only aggravate matters. Mr von Schirnding added that the recent Paris conference on the territory was a propaganda exercise for SWAPO. It was of crucial importance that agreement be reached on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola before progress could be made. The ambassador said most of the anti-South African speeches in the United Nations were in contrast to the unofficial standpoints of politicians and members of the diplomatic corps.

Defense Minister Malan Addresses Assembly

Alleges SWAPO-FAPLA Links

MB191634 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The minister of defense, General Malan, says there has been a marked increase in cooperation between the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] forces and SWAPO forces.

Speaking at the debate in the Assembly on the defense budget vote, he said it would be regrettable if the security forces clash with the FAPLA in their actions against SWAPO. SWAPO forces had received logistical support from the FAPLA during the recent SWAPO incursion, which had been intended to coincide with Casinga Day earlier this month.

Announces New Service Commitments

MB191913 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] Concessions to certain categories of servicemen have been announced in the assembly by the minister of defense, General Malan.

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, he said that those who had started their training in 1973 or earlier, and by 31 December 1982 had already completed 10 years of service as members of the citizen force, would be transferred to the active citizen force reserve. Those who had completed 10 years or more and at the end of 1982 had been members of the commando force would remain in the force. Nevertheless their service commitments would be reduced to 12 days a year, as stipulated under the new commando system.

Gen Malan said the new service system had already shown that manpower could be used more effectively and economically than had been possible under the old system. This had already been proved with the implementation of the area defense system in northern Natal. The areas where it would next go into operation were those of the Nelspruit, Carolina, and Piet Retief commandos. Those affected should register at the nearest police station or commando headquarters between June 13 and July 1st.

Man Gets 17 Years for High Treason, Assault

MB191642 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Twenty-one year old (Kaya Skweyiya) has been sentenced in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court to 17 years' imprisonment after being found guilty on charges of high treason and assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. He has been acquitted on a charge of having murdered a security policeman. The accused admitted that he had been sent to South Africa by the ANC to blow up a fuel pumping station.

Group Attacks Administration Board Building

MB191720 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Lamontville, near Durban, has again been the scene of violence. The township has been rocked by violence recently triggered by unpopular rent hikes. Carmen Ricard reports:

[Ricard] More than 10,000 rand worth of damage was done in Lamontville last night when a group of people attacked the offices of the Port Natal Administration Board [PNAB]. According to the acting chief director of the PNAB, at about 2300 last night a group of residents returning home from a meeting in (Chesterville) got off the bus near the offices and then began stoning the premises. Two parts of the building were set alight, but the fires were put out before much damage was done.

However, the crowds then completely burned out a vehicle owned by Port Natal, together with all the equipment inside. One security officer was injured slightly when he was hit by a brick. PNAB officials say that by the time the police arrived on the scene, the crowd had disappeared.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU To Remain in Government Regardless of Nkomo

AB190953 Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Harare, May 19 (AFP) — Ministers from Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party will remain in the Zimbabwe Government even if the self-exiled opposition leader fails to return from Britain and loses his seat in Parliament, one of them said here.

Construction Minister Callistus Ndhlovu, one of four ZAPU ministers in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's 32-member cabinet, told the national news agency ZIANA that "it will have nothing to do with us" if Mr Nkomo is stripped of his seat under constitutional provisions.

The independence constitution drafted by Britain in 1979 says that a Zimbabwean MP can be expelled by majority vote in the 100-member House of Assembly if he misses more than 21 consecutive sittings without the permission of the speaker. Mr Mugabe's ZANU party controls the house with 57 seats. ZAPU has 20.

Mr Nkomo fled Zimbabwe in March after army sweeps in his stronghold of Bulawayo, and is now in Britain. Although he said he wants to return, he has several times had his permit to stay in Britain extended. The current permit expires a few days before Parliament resumes business on June 21 after a five-month adjournment.

Senate President Nolan Nakombe last weekend called attention to the fact that Mr Nkomo could lose his seat if he did not return to attend Parliament. Mr Ndhlovu said that ZAPU members "do not think Nkomo went for good. Many of them still expect him back."

Mr Nkomo himself was a cabinet minister until February 1982, when he was fired along with two other leading ZAPU officials for their alleged involvement in the caching of weapons on ZAPU properties for a coup against Mr Mugabe. But Mr Mugabe made clear at the time that he was not taking blanket action against the entire Nkomo party, and two ZAPU ministers remained. Two more, including Mr Ndhlovu, were named shortly thereafter.

In his interview, Mr Ndhlovu repeated ZAPU's denials that it was supporting the rebel former Nkomo guerrillas known as "dissidents" who have carried on a campaign of politically motivated violence in the southwest since Mr Nkomo's sacking. "There are elements who have been members of the party, and are today dissidents, but they have never received instructions from us to become dissidents," he said.

ZAPU Leader Praises Mugabe's Matebeleland Tour

MB191651 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The acting leader of ZAPU, Mr Josiah Chinamano, today praised the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe's recent visit to Lupane and Tjolotjo in Matabeleland. In a statement to ZIANA, Mr Chinamano said more such meetings are needed in the area, noting that the people there have shown that they support the government. He added that local members of parliament should also hold such meetings with the people, and attend meetings addressed by the prime minister.

Defense Spending To Be Cut to 10 Percent of Budget

MB200630 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] A government minister says defense expenditures will be cut from under 20 percent of the national budget to 10 percent. Addressing delegates to the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce business forum in Victoria Falls yesterday, the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Benard Chidzero, also announced that government spending in the current fiscal year has been reduced by about 200 million dollars.

Comrade Chidzero said the performance of the country's economy in the 1982-83 period would be below targets laid down in the 3-year transitional development plan. The minister pointed out that the current world recession has had an adverse effect on the Zimbabwean economy as is evidenced by poor price and export performance. However, the minister said the government has secured a loan from the World Bank and the IMF which will be used to promote the country's exports.

Minister Says RSA Uses Dissidents Against Country

MB190832 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A government minister belonging to ZAPU has accused the Pretoria regime of using dissidents to turn Zimbabwe into a kingsize bantustan. The minister of construction, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, told the ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY that the racist regime has also used dissidents to undermine South African liberation movements.

He said it was, therefore, necessary for everyone to make sure that dissidents do not succeed, because this will bring serious problems to Zimbabwe. The minister warned dissidents that they will not be able to overthrow the government, and therefore it was wise for them to surrend[illegible]

New Attaches To Offset Distorted Information

MB190845 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The Ministry of Information, Posts, and Telecommunications is to send more information attaches to Zimbabwe foreign missions to disseminate correct information on events taking place in Zimbabwe. Addressing a group of German, Austrian, and Swiss tourist promoters attending a workshop in Harare, the permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr (Ian Findlay), said foreign news agencies give distorted versions about events in Zimbabwe. He said sensational reporting by the foreign media did more harm than good to the cause of the six foreign nationals abducted by dissidents last year and to the image of the country.

Addressing the same workshop, the director of the tourist board, Comrade (Etherton Musisaunga), said there are plans to increase the department's promotional budget from 1 to 2 million dollars from 1983-84. He said despite the world economic recession, the fuel crisis, and the abduction of the tourists, tourism in Zimbabwe has not declined as had been feared.